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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

America Views the War Debts

Germany Has Double Dissolve

France Unveils Gift on Marne

Washington Shows Up B. E. F.

Soviet Wins France With Oil

New Women Vote Bait—Facts!

OUTSTANDING American business men take practical steps to learn the exact situation regarding war debts owed to the United States. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, heads 75 well-known men in organizing the Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts, and several thousand others are invited to join. Senator William E. Borah, who urges revision, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who urges cancellation, are members. President Sloan says finding the right way about the war debts is not really difficult—There is no phase of the problem that will not yield to straight business thinking.

¶ Germany's battle between Government and Reichstag brings a strange complication. As the Reichstag meets Chancellor von Papen hands it a decree of dissolution. Speaker Hermann Goering, Fascist, ignores the decree on a technicality and the Reichstag gives the Government a no-confidence vote of 513 to 32. The Government declares the Reichstag's action is idle, as the body had ceased to exist. The Reichstag declares the Government has been overthrown and no longer exists. Parliamentarians are puzzled—the courts may have to decide who's who and who isn't in Germany.

¶ France unveils the Marne victory memorial given by 4,000,000 Americans. Premier Edouard Herriot, in accepting the 130-foot granite monument, on a Meaux hilltop 30 miles from Paris, which is a return gift for the Statue of Liberty, says nothing must be allowed to undermine the friendship now doubly cemented between the two nations. He declares France addresses "an appeal of reconciliation even to those who have severely combated us." But both the audience and the Paris press make much over a declaration in the speech of American Ambassador Edge—"A nation's primary right is to be free from the fear of invasion."

¶ President Hoover defends the use of federal troops in evicting the Bonus Army from Washington. Serious trouble threatened; there was no troop violence. Attorney-General Mitchell has investigated the B. E. F. About one-half were honest veterans pleading their cause. Many were not veterans at all. Communist agitators played a large part. Of 4723 men who applied for money to go home, 1069, or 22.6 per cent, have police records. The sincere men, the report finds, lost control—to the largest aggregation of criminals ever assembled in Washington.

¶ Soviet Russia announces an important trade agreement with France. It covers the sale of 2,000,000 tons of Soviet oil to Petrofina Française and other leading French importers during the next five years. The long-pending large-scale negotiations are thus brought to a definite head. Russia demanded what it always demands of countries it trades with, generous credit facilities. French bankers were wary, but now conditions are changed. Even a French bank loses its conservatism—with all that tangible liquid gold flowing in.

¶ Portland, Ore., sees the American Legion assemble in convention, with a possibility that immediate payment of the veterans' $2,400,000,000 bonus will be demanded. Meanwhile Washington scrutinizes the figures and finds that $1,000,000,000 a year, one-fourth the entire government income, is already being paid out under veteran legislation. Under present statutes, without additional enactments, this sum will automatically increase to $2,500,000,000 a year by 1950. Everybody loves the vets—but is there any pocket without a bottom?

¶ The American school bell rings again. Summer vacation is over. In New York City more than 1,000,000 children turn toward classrooms. But with no more excitement perhaps than in remote country districts where there are 10 pupils. The nation itself stirs. The two great seasons are not actually summer and winter—they are school's out and school's in.

¶ The Republican campaign committee issues the first party textbook ever prepared especially for feminine use. It contains 32 pages, is purse size, gives the record of the Hoover Administration, its stand on important questions, tells in what ways the Republican Party has recognized women. Female politicians regard the little publication as denoting a clarified attitude toward their sex. Gone is the old emotional appeal. The men offer the women voters what they believe is today's best persuader—a bright little book called "Facts"!

Debts Canceled To Keep Customers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

A PAINT and dye manufacturer of this city recently sent a circular to his customers canceling all debts due his firm.

He adds an explanation that if the customers are constantly being confronted with old claims which they could not meet, he sees clearly that the next step would be that they would place their new orders elsewhere. Under such conditions he prefers to forgo their debts than lose their new business.

Much Interest In Roosevelt's Trip Is Evinced

Will Show His Strength, G. O. P. Heads Say—Hoover Watchful

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The national political campaign for 1932 has now entered upon its critical stage. In the capital, President Hoover follows his policy of letting his acts speak for him, and follows his business revival program with a proposal to cut $500,000,000 from next year's budget, while at the same time, authorizing a defense of the Administration record in regard to the bonus expeditionary force.

At the same time, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, starts today on an elaborate political tour of the West that will carry him through many states to the Pacific, and that will present his personality and position finally to the public.

Furthermore today in many individual states, the local electoral battles are about to reach their climax. In Maine voters go to the polls today to elect a Governor, and three members of the House—a reduction of one Representative under the new apportionment of representation.

Courses Are Laid

In general, the courses of the campaigns of the two candidates have been laid, issues have been joined and there now opens up the intensive part of the Presidential race in which the American electorate will

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

48—Who Was Responsible for the Evils of the Old Saloon?

PRESUMABLY the owners, at least in so far as the responsibility was personal. If not the owners, it must have been those who advanced the capital to the nominal owners to enable them to open up saloons. The real owners, of course, had complete control. If it is possible for an establishment whose business is to make money by pushing the sale of a habit-forming drug to be decent, the owners could have made the saloons decent. The nominal owner, whose capital has been advanced to him by someone else, may not have had complete control, but the responsibility rested either on him or his financial backer. Between them they must bear the whole responsibility.

Who were the owners? There were, of course, many individual owners who operated their own saloons. They alone were responsible. Then there were chains of saloons owned by the great brewing companies. In these cases the brewing companies were responsible. They could not, and they cannot now, shift the responsibility onto their hired men. There is no evidence to show that these chain saloons were any less bad than those owned and operated by private individuals.

Then there were saloons nominally owned and operated by private individuals, but with borrowed capital. In these cases, the financial backer could not shift the entire responsibility onto the nominal owner. That is especially important in those numerous cases where the financial backer was the manufacturer of liquor.

All this goes to show one of two things: either that the whole liquor business, from manufacturing to retailing, was in bad hands, or that there is something inherent in the liquor business which makes it a bad business.

Prohibitionists are inclined to the latter view. They do not believe that the evils of the saloon were due to the evil nature of the men who were responsible for it. They believe that the business itself is bad, like that of selling narcotics and running commercialized gambling houses. In other words, the responsibility was not wholly personal. Liquor manufacturers and dealers should not be blamed too much for the character of the saloon. They must be blamed, however, for their efforts to bring back a business which is inherently bad, as must everyone else who is aiding and abetting them in these efforts.

Wets Are Likened to Frogs Entranced by Own Croaking

Loud Clamor of Wet Press and Propagandists, Observer Says, Leads Beer Boosters to Think All Think as They Do

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 12—A frog, according to Mr. Samuel H. Pitcher of Topeka, who has made a special study of the prohibition situation, doubtless gets the notion that the whole world is a swamp and that all the inhabitants are frogs, turtles and snakes.

Like this frog, Mr. Pitcher said to a class of young men here recently, many persons who read wet newspapers and magazines are often persuaded to believe that the entire country is wet—which, of course, he explained in detail, is far from the truth.

There always had been written, he said, a great deal of matter against prohibition which in many cases had been influenced by the need of advertising revenue.

Many large city papers today, Mr. Pitcher declared, give big headlines and much space to news advantageous to the wet cause and "bury" items which would bring credit to prohibition.

For example, he said, if a prohibition officer is a little too hasty and shoots a suspected bootlegger or moonshiner, the news is carried in blazing headlines from one end of the country to the other. "But," he continued, "if a suspected burglar is shot under similar circumstances it is reported in a few lines of small type far down on the page."

As an example of the work of wet publications, Mr. Pitcher cited an article in a militantly wet magazine. The author of the article noted, he said, that "tobacco produces three times as much revenue now as it did in 1918, and since the liquor revenue in 1918 was $444,000,000, three times that amount would be $1,332,000,000 with the Eighteenth Amendment out of the way."

Even in these times of high taxes, Mr. Pitcher explains, 10 per cent of gross sales would be considered high. At this rate, it is pointed out, the people of the United States would have to spend $13,000,000,000 yearly for liquor to enable the Government to get $1,332,000,000 in taxes.

Discussing the so-called "temperance promotion" motives of some wets, Mr. Pitcher said that "whenever prohibition truly threatens to succeed there are always born such

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BANDITS ATTACK THREE TRAINS IN MANCHURIA

Disorders Taking Serious Turn—Pact With Japan to Be Signed Sept. 15

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 12—Attacks by bandits on trains in Manchuria took on a more serious aspect yesterday, when three incidents of unusual gravity were reported. In the small hours of the morning a 20-coach train proceeding from Harbin to Changchun was derailed, some of the coaches falling over a cliff. The bandits had torn up the track 40 miles south of Harbin.

Some 11 passengers are reported to have perished, 21 being wounded and a number kidnaped. The bandits looted the wreck.

About midnight bandits held up another tain near Shuangchengpu on its way to Harbin, tearing up the rails. Five Japanese passengers were killed and 30 kidnaped. The bandits are stated to have numbered about 500.

Another train, bound for Harbin, was held up near Chengkaotze.

Meanwhile an official spokesman here poohpoohed all the excitement over the National City Bank of New York affair in which the bank's action in allowing its branches in Japan to photograph their buildings was denounced as spy activities in the press. He said that too much had been made of the affair.

He characterized the investigation promised by Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, as a polite method of shelving the matter, as there was nothing to investigate. He recalled that the Japanese Ambassador at Washington did not protest when a furore arose over the rumored Japanese lease of Magdalena Bay. He referred to reports of an increased air force in the Philippines, to America's leasing of an airfield in Kamchatka from Russia, saying that it was not remarkable that the Japanese were growing suspicious.

The spokesman said that the Japanese-Manchurian pact would be signed at Changchun Thursday morning and published in Tokyo in the evening.

Mr. Kuan-cheng has been appointed Manchukuo's envoy to Japan.

Increase Shown In Women Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12—The number of gainfully employed women in Connecticut is growing at a constantly increasing rate, according to a survey of the employment of women in this State, made by the State Department of Labor and Factory Inspection. In the last decade the employment of women of 15 and over has increased 22.7 per cent, said to be the largest increase in any of the New England states.

During this time there has been a change in the type of work in which women are employed. The number engaged in agriculture decreased 29.4 per cent and in manufacturing decreased 6.9 per cent, while during the same time there was an increase of 63.5 per cent engaged in professional services. Other increases were in the field of transportation and communication, 58.2 per cent; domestic and personal service, 48.2 per cent; trade, 39.7 per cent, and clerical occupations, 33.4 per cent.

The survey showed that the number of married women at work had increased by 47 per cent in the last 10 years, and of the women gainfully employed now, two-thirds are married women contributing to the support of the family. The estimated minimum costs of living for women indicate that under average living conditions the earnings of employed women are far from adequate, the survey states.

NEW COLOMBIAN OIL FIELD

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 12 (By U. P.—Development of the Carare petroleum region of eastern Colombia by a French petroleum company will begin soon, it was announced Saturday.

CHICAGO GIVES IDLE JOBS AS TRAFFIC GUIDES

523 Heads of Families Replace Police in School Zones

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—With the opening of the public schools today, 523 unemployed family heads on public relief rolls went to work as special patrolmen in school zones, as the result of a plan worked out by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission and Mr. James P. Allman, commissioner of police.

While at the same time being able to feel that they are earning the help received from the relief agency, the men will also be helping the city considerably, it is pointed out, because some of the regular patrolmen assigned to school zones can be released for other work.

The new men will not wear uniforms because they are not regular policemen, but will be distinguished by special belts signifying their position as members of the work relief committee's traffic squad. The plan is part of the program developed by Dr. Martin Hayes Bickham, director of the special work division of the relief committee, for giving work instead of charity wherever possible.

Children of New York Drop Play for School

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—School books have been dusted off and opened again in hundreds of thousands of homes here today as more than 1,000,000 children forsook their summer play, and went back to their desks.

In residential districts, the streets wore a strangely forlorn aspect. But schoolrooms bustled with activity, many of the classes being larger than formerly on account of economy measures adopted by the Board of Education in order to reduce the budget.

The total enrollment was estimated at 1,095,580 pupils, an increase of 6786 over last year. The increase, however, is all in junior and senior high schools, elementary school enrollment having dropped about 4000 from last year's figures.

KAYAKS AID SEARCH FOR HUTCHINSONS

ANGMAGSALIK, Greenland, Sept. 12 (AP)—Search is being made today among the ice floes for Lieut.-Col. George R. Hutchinson, his family and crew of four, whose plane was forced down yesterday morning while on its way here from Julianehaab, near the southern tip of Greenland.

The Governor of Greenland, Mr. Knud Oldendom, set rescue forces to work immediately when a wireless call for help was picked up by the British steam trawler Lord Talbot, which was then about 25 miles from the plane, at about 10 a. m. (E. S. T.). While the Lord Talbot went to the scene and played its searchlight over the ice, a fleet of boats was sent out from here during the night to search the coastline area. Eskimos in their kayaks are joining the motorboats in the search.

Colonel Hutchinson, who with his wife and two young daughters and crew left New York Aug. 23 on a flight by easy stages over the northern transatlantic route to Europe, was thought to have run out of fuel almost within shouting distance of his destination. The plane reported its location as 30 miles due southwest of Angmagsalik.

POSTAL DEFICIT UP DESPITE INCREASES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Despite the increase in postage, the Post Office Department is showing a larger deficit so far this fiscal year in comparison to last year.

The Treasury Saturday reported it had advanced $15,000,000 more to the Post Office Department, bringing the total to $30,078,597.56 for this fiscal year as compared with $25,000,000 for the same period last year.

BOSTON BANKERS HEAR DETAILS OF HOME LOAN PLAN

Fort Talks to 50 Financiers and Insurance Men at Exchange Club

Details regarding the functions of the Federal Home Loan Banks were given to a group of about 50 leading bankers and insurance men at a meeting today at the Exchange Club by Mr Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the system, who came here especially as a guest of Mr. Chandler Hovey, of Kidder Peabody & Co.

Mr. Fort stated that a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature would be needed to authorize coöperative banks and other institutions that are not ineligible, to buy stocks in the Home Loan Banks.

He explained that according to the federal law nine out of 11 directors in each district bank must own stock in the Home Loan Banks of which they are directors.

Under the present laws, insurance companies in Massachusetts are now the only institutions authorized to make such purchases.

Subscription books for the Cambridge bank are to be open Sept. 15, said Mr. Fort, in order to comply with the federal law, which requires that the subscription books be opened 30 days before opening of a district bank. The Cambridge bank is to open Oct. 15, he said.

Some action toward formation of a clearing house for emergency mortgage needs, to prevent foreclosures before the bank is started, was urged by Mr. Fort.

Many districts, he said, have set up committees for such purposes, through building loan associations or coöperative banks. Mr. Fort is anxious to set up a system whereby each district will be able to carry its own needs. He explained that the Home Loan Bank has no power to force the withholding of foreclosures but that by coöperation and request much distress can be alleviated.

Not all mortgages, he said, can be saved when the borrowing has been in excess of the actual value of the property. Many cases, however, can be helped where banks are intending to foreclose merely to secure cash for their depositors.

Money should be much easier in the mortgage field after opening of the Home Loan Banks and the making available of their $134,000,000 capital, he said.

Soviet Oil Trade Sells Huge Supply To French Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Sept. 12—The Soviet Oil Export Company today announced ratification of an agreement with a group of French oil importers, headed by the firm Petrofina Française, providing for the sale of more than 2,000,000 tons of Soviet oil to French importers during the next five years.

Ratification of this agreement, which coincides with the visit here of Mr. Charles Baron, head of the commission of the French Parliament concerned with oil affairs, implies an important extension of Soviet-French commercial relations.

This derives added significance in view of reports recently emanating from Paris that the Soviet-French commercial negotiations which began more than a year ago, but hadn't hitherto led to any tangible results, were assuming a more active character.

France like other countries can only hope to receive any considerable expansion of Soviet orders if it provides generous credit facilities. The present agreement which assures definite French payments for Soviet oil may, it is believed here, pave the way for broader credit arrangements than French banks and firms have hitherto felt able to grant.

Groups to Analyze War Debts According to Business Rules

Sloan of General Motors Heads Move to Learn What Cancellation or Adjustment Would Mean in Money and Jobs to Americans

World interest in finding some solution to the problem of international debts grows broader, with a distinctly more cheerful tenor, as evidenced in the better feeling by creditor nations throughout Europe on Germany's eventual recovery, and the organizing by Chile of a bank to resume payments on foreign debt obligations.

In the United States, a movement is on foot by American business men to analyze what is best to do about the war debts from a purely business standpoint; whether it is best to cancel or adjust or just what. The world knows the problem needs settling to enable it to go forward on the wave of economic recovery, and is going about it in a business-like manner.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—A survey of "practical business opinions regarding the problem of intergovernmental debts in the light of changed economic conditions" will be undertaken by a group composed of 76 leaders in industry, agriculture and labor under the temporary chairmanship of Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, it was announced here today.

The group will act as an organizing unit for what is to be known as the Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts." This, it is held, is a problem which can be solved "only by hard, straightforward business calculations."

"The American people cannot afford to leave a question so vital to their economic interests unsettled any longer," a statement issued by the committee today says.

The committee is composed of 63 prominent men, with industry heavily represented.

"A question that involves billions of dollars directly and more billions indirectly and exercises an incalculable influence upon the welfare of our entire business life," Mr. Sloan said, "demands a solution based upon solid commercial reasoning. In its essence and in all its ramifications, the problem is a business problem and only a downright busi-

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SURVEY FINDS MANY LAWLESS IN BONUS ARMY

'Reds' and Criminals Mixed With Deserving Veterans, Report Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—President Hoover today made public the official administration defense of the use of federal troops to evict the bonus army from its encampments here on July 28. It was in the form of a report of Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, covering the character of the bonus army and a complete history of its occupation and eviction.

The report exonerates the troops of all charges of violence and maintains that their use was necessary to protect the city against threatening disturbances due to the preoccupation of the police with the marchers. It also provides an answer to any resolution of censure that may come before the American Legion convention meeting today in Portland, Ore.

The report indicated that an unexpectedly large number of the bonus army consisted of men with police and criminal records, that approximately one-fourth probably never saw service and that Communist and radical agitators used it to incite disorder and probably were responsible for the final riot resulting in the use of troops.

Both the President and the Attorney-General recognized that the majority of the army consisted of law-abiding veterans who came to Washington for the proper purpose of presenting their views to Congress. But both also found that this law-abiding element lost control after the departure of Congress and that a lawless element then led it to rioting and disorder.

President States Purpose

The President, in making public the report, said:

On the 28th of July last I announced that I had directed the Department of Justice to exhaustively investigate and report in full upon the incidents of the so-called bonus riots of that day in Washington and to present the facts, through sworn witnesses, to the grand jury. I further stated that I should make the attorney-general's report public when received by me.

The investigation has been completed. In giving out the report which shows the character of many of the persons assembled, the incidents and character of the instigators of the riots, I wish to state

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WAR AFTERMATH PUTS BIG LOAD ON GOVERNMENT

Nation's Credit Involved in American Legion's Deliberations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Probability that the American Legion convention opening in Portland, Ore., today will take definite action in favor of new veteran legislation brings into bold relief all aspects of a problem which is already costing the United States annually about $1,000,000,000, or a fourth of its total income.

Legislation now on the statute books authorizes this great outlay which is increasing at a rate likely to bring the annual charge to the taxpayers of the country to some figure approximating $2,500,000,000 by the year 1950. That is, provided no new measures are passed by Congress.

The magnitude of these sums is now forcing the political and economic leaders of the country to study the problem of veterans' relief from the point of view of its effect on the solvency of the nation's credit as well as from the point of view of the abstract merits of pension legislation.

Considerable anxiety is particularly being felt in financial circles of the capital over the growing demand for immediate cash payment of the adjusted service certificates, popularly known as the bonus. Should the Legion convention indorse this demand and Congress grant it an appropriation in one year of something over $2,000,000,000 in addition to the regular cost of operating the veterans administration would be necessary.

Another question arising is that of general pensions. After all, when the bonus is paid it is done with—but pensions go well nigh on forever, as is evidenced by the seven widows of veterans of the War of 1812 still on the pension rolls. At such a rate the country would still be paying World War pensions in the year 2052.

The potentional cost of pension legislation is difficult to estimate, but it could very easily run as high as $700,000,000 a year. The veterans administration estimates the potential pension load at 3,500,000. If to each of these men or dependents were paid a pension of $16 a month, which is close to the present average for beneficiaries of previous wars, the annual cost would reach the figure mentioned.

Supposing the next Cogress passes the bonus and the veterans organizations then follow the example of their Civil War predecessors and obtain a regular pension bill from Congress. Then it becomes a mere matter of addition to figure out that by 1950, or thereabouts, the United States will be spending $3,200,000,000

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British Process for Creaseless Cotton And Artificial Silk Gives Wool Touch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Discovery after 14 years' research of a process for making creaseless cotton and artificial silk was announced here at the annual meeting of Tootal, Broadhurst Lee & Co., Ltd., by the chairman, Mr. Kenneth Lee.

The process has been patented in Great Britain and in about 20 foreign countries, and the firm's factories are being increased with the object of producing these anti-crease materials on a large scale, as it is expected there will be a huge demand for cotton and artificial silk fabrics which, while being cheap, will not crease as they have done in the past.

Thousands of pounds had been expended in the researches, Mr. Lee declared, and many reverses looking like complete failure had been encountered before the head of the research department, Dr. Willows, and his staff found a solution.

Previously the only way in which the liability to crease has been overcome, and then only to a limited degree, has been by adding twist to the yarn, but this has made the goods like crepe and has increased the cost of production. Now the firm's research department, which was established at the end of the European war, has found a means of putting what is called a synthetic condensation product inside the cotton hair itself and inside the artificial silk filament, just as dye is put into a colored cloth. This produce gives wool-like properties to cotton and artificial silk goods. The treatment adds to the weight of the material.

The process already has been proved to be commercially practicable. The product itself, Mr. Lee stated, is cheaper than cotton, the method of applying it is not expensive, and anticrease cotton neckties for men shortly will be on sale as the first of a whole range of products that will not crease.

The treatment, it is declared, can be used for a whole range of fabrics; for example, linen, shoddy and silk. It is not applied until the last stage of production, after the goods have been bleached, dyed or printed, and it is claimed that the process prevents the danger of artificial silk goods rotting when washed

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THINGS PRESENT

Well, things are getting cheaper—even political campaigns, as you will note from "Cut-Price Campaigns" on the Editorial page.

After reading "Fair Exchange in September" on the Home Forum page, perhaps other painters with words will take pen in hand.

The Rime-O-Grams this week (today, Wednesday, Friday) are based on great composers. After you have guessed them and sent in your answers, pass your paper along to some music teacher to use with her pupils.

AND THINGS TO COME

Why was it necessary for the Volstead Act to define the alcoholic content of intoxicating liquor? Let Professor Carver tell you tomorrow in his "Prohibition Facts."

Tuesday brings you the Educational page with its Parent column, the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page, and the weekly Radio column.

REICHSTAG DISSOLVED BY DECREE

Action Taken in Face of Heavy Opposition Vote of Nonconfidence

ANOTHER ELECTION DUE IN NOVEMBER

Unprecedented Scenes Occur as Fascist Speaker and Chancellor Contend

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 12—The Reichstag today was dissolved amid unprecedented scenes in which Parliament and the Cabinet of Herr Franz von Papen attempted to oust each other from office.

The Chancellor in the midst of a threat of the Reichstag to cancel rule by emergency decree entered the order for dissolution. The Reichstag refused to recognize it and proceeded with a vote of nonconfidence, which was passed by a ballot of 513 to 32. This was combined with a motion canceling all of the von Papen emergency decrees.

The Government, however, takes the attitude that dissolution was effective the moment the Chancellor took the decree from his red leather folder, which is the traditional repository of these executive orders. The Government has served notice that it will prevent the Reichstag from meeting tomorrow as it threatened to do.

Although no announcement has yet been made, it is understood that the Government does not intend to violate the Constitution, and will call general elections for the new Reichstag during November. The entire situation evokes grave questions because it is the first time the German Parliament has been dissolved in the face of such strong opposition to the Government.

Motion by Communists

The Reichstag was expected to listen quietly to the Chancellor's rehearsal of the Government's programs which are already well known because they are already in force. The Communists, however, introduced a motion for cancellation of the emergency decrees and requested that a vote be taken before the Chancellor's speech. A short recess was called to give the Fascists time to consider their action as they did not desire to support a motion sure to bring dissolution and at the same time did not wish to subject themselves to Communist taunts if they supported the Government.

With the reconvening, Capt. Hermann Goering, Fascist president of the Reichstag, started to proceed with the vote. Herr von Papen, who was seated on the Government bench, raised his hand to halt the proceedings. As Captain Goering paid no attention, Herr von Papen took out the dissolution order, placed it on the President's desk, turned back and walked out. Captain Goering, however, announced that the nonconfidence and decree cancellation votes would be combined.

Following passage of the motions which the Government now contends are entirely without effect, the Fascists and Communists began shouting, and Captain Goering's stentorian tones declaring the dissolution decree not valid were heard with difficulty.

"I am firmly determined to protect the people's rights to representation under the constitution," Captain Goering declared, stating that he would ask President von Hindenburg to rescind the decree.

Unusual Situation Faced

But the meeting of the Reichstag is in doubt not only because of the Government's attitude, but because the Socialists following the dissolution refused to participate in a meeting of the Committee of Elders to set a new date. They ask, however, that the question be submitted to a permanent committee to protect the rights of people when the Reichstag was not meeting. Moreover there are hints in Socialist circles of a popular referendum to cancel parts of the von Papen emergency decrees dealing with social welfare and wages.

The session was fraught with numerous unusual situations. It was the first in which a government appeared which had not emanated from the Reichstag itself. And the Reichstag for the first time since the Republic was definitely opposed to autocratic tendencies. Also, for the first time it was in open rebellion against dictatorship by decree. True, this opposition is due to a momentary unison of the Fascists, Roman Catholics and Communists. The Fascists and Roman Catholics may succeed in working together, but the Communists and Fascists are only known to coöperate upon negative questions.

Moreover the situation has thrown the Fascists, who are distinctly antiparliamentary, into a position where they are defending the Reichstag. But the Fascists are not adverse to new elections as they would be able to claim the government was preventing them making their strength effective. Undoubtedly they pushed the vote regardless of its legal significance in order to be able to go before the people with definite proof that the von Papen cabinet rests on only 32 votes of Nationalist deputies.

These is no question of the basis on which the Reichstag was dissolved, as the decree issued with the President's approval over the signatures of the Chancellor and the Minister of the Interior, Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, declares the reason was the impending action of the Reichstag against the emergency decrees.

SURVEY FINDS MANY LAWLESS IN BONUS ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

emphatically that the extraordinary proportion of criminal, communist and non-veteran elements amongst the marchers as shown by this report, should not be taken to reflect on the many thousands of honest, law-abiding men who came to Washington with full right of presentation of their views to the Congress.

This better element and their leaders acted at all times to restrain crime and violence, but after the adjournment of Congress a large portion of them returned to their homes and gradually these better elements lost control.

This report should correct the many misstatements of fact as to this incident with which the country has been flooded.

Criminals and Communists

That part of Mr. Mitchell's report dealing especially with the criminal activities of a large part of the bonus army and the permeation of its ranks with Communists in part follows:

1. The entry of the bonus army into the District of Columbia—The first contingent of the bonus army arrived about May 27. On June 3, information reached the department that a contingent from Cleveland led by C. B. Cowan and another from Detroit led by John T. Pace, comprising about 1300 men, gathered at the Pennsylvania railroad yards at Cleveland and had held up a mail train and attempted to commandeer transportation to Washington.

Cowan, one of these leaders, has a long police record; he has been convicted and sentenced twice for forgery in Ohio and was sentenced to 13 months for robbing the mails to the United States penitentiary at Atlanta in 1928. Pace, a well-known communist leader has an extended police record.

By one means and another these groups and others obtained transportation to Washington. By the middle of June they had congregated here in large numbers. They entered into possession of various tracts of government property, on some of which were old buildings. In some instances permission to do so was given by the police authorities with the acquiescence of the Treasury, with the understanding that the occupancy would be temporary and would be discontinued at request and when Congress adjourned.

Seized Other Tracts

Other government tracts were seized without permission and occupied by members of the bonus army. The number of bonus army marchers in Washington at the time of the adjournment of Congress on July 16th has been variously estimated at from 8000 to 15,000.

Several thousand left shortly after Congress adjourned, but other groups came in, and at the time of the riot the best estimates are that there were from 6000 to 8000 bonus marchers in the city.

2. The quality of the bonus army—To understand the conditions causing the riot it is necessary to know something of the character of the men in the bonus army.

(A) Number of marchers who were not ex-service men—A considerable number of the marchers were not in military service during the World War. An approximation of the number is impossible, but two items of reliable information throw some light on this question.

Prior to the riot of July 28, 341 members of the bonus army had been arrested at various dates for a variety of offenses, including disorderly conduct, parading without a permit, assault with a dangerous weapon, destruction of private property, trespass on private property, and soliciting alms.

Seventeen were arrested by the police on July 28, and four on July 29, making a total of 362. Unfortunately the police did not fingerprint all of these persons for identification, but 51 of them, including those arrested for disturbing the peace near the White House, were fingerprinted. Of these, 16, or approximately one-third, had no World War service records.

War Check Revealed Imposters

Prior to June 12, 3656 of the marchers who were arriving at Washington registered on the muster rolls of the bonus army giving their names, army numbers and other data respecting their World War service. These muster rolls came into the hands of the police and ultimately to the veterans' bureau, which commenced to check the names to ascertain whether the marchers were ex-service men.

Learning what use was being made of the muster rolls, after June 12, the marchers discontinued the practice of registering. These first 3656 registered arrivals had been checked by the War Department and the veterans' bureau against their records of World War service men, with the result that of the total of 3656, 877, or a little more than one-fourth, could not be identified in either department as having had World War service.

It is possible that some of the 877 were ex-service men and could not be identified because of meager information, but the bulk of them were evidently imposters. It has been reported in the press that Director Hines of the veterans' bureau has said that over 90 per cent of the bonus army were ex-service men.

General Hines made no such statement. He did make the statement on July 23 that he believed not more than 8000 veterans had ever been present at any one time, but the 877 men not identified as veterans were part of the 3656 registered to which I have referred.

Figures Tell Story

(B) Number of bonus marchers with criminal or police records—Two sources of information are available on this subject. Of the 51 arrested men fingerprinted by the police prior to the riot of July 28 and checked in the fingerprint division of this department, 17, or an even one-third, had been convicted of various offenses, including larceny, assault, sex offenses, forgery, robbery, military offenses and disorderly conduct.

A more striking result is obtained from the check by the criminal identification bureau of this department of the fingerprints of 4723 of the bonus marchers who were admittedly veterans and applied for and obtained loans from the veterans' bureau, after Congress adjourned, for the ostensible purpose of returning to their homes. Of these 4723, 1069 were found to have police records.

Eight hundred and twenty-nine, or nearly 1 in 5 of the World War service men among the bonus marchers who obtained loans, had been convicted of various offenses, including assault, larceny, burglary, embezzlement, robbery, felonious homicide, forgery and counterfeiting, rape, sex offenses, and narcotic drug violations.

Led by Communists

(C) Communists—Also soon as the bonus march was initiated and as early as May, 1932, the Communists Party undertook an organized campaign to foment the movement, and induced radicals to join the marchers to Washington.

Under date of June 1 Emanuel Levin, alias Herman Levin, managing editor of the Daily Worker, with a long police record for red activities and rioting, arrived in the city. Another Communist leader present in Washington was John T. Pace, who led a large contingent of bonus machers to Washington, and in a demonstration on July 25, 1932, near the White House he was arrested by the Washington police. Pace was elected field marshal of the Detroit bonus marchers. James W. Ford, colored, now candidate for Vice-President on the national ticket of the Communist Party, was one of the bonus marchers arrested on July 29. Clair Cowan, another Communist leader, led a contingent of bonus machers from Cleveland consisting of several hundred men. Another leader of the radical element among the bonus marchers was Walter F. Eicker. Another leader of the demonstration made by bonus marchers on July 25th at the White House was Sylvester G. McKinney, a Communist organizer with a police record for Communist activity.

One of the bonus camps—that within Twelfth and Fourteenth and B and C streets, S. W.—was occupied principally by Communists, seized and occupied by these marchers without any authority.

There is irrefutable proof that a very large body of Communists and radicals, some ex-service men and some not, were in the city as part of the bonus army, circulating among them and working diligently to incite them to disorder.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aftermath of War Imposes Huge Burden

(Continued from Page 1)

annually on beneficiaries of the veterans administration.

Already, even without pensions for World War veterans, the majority of the annual appropriation is expended on their account. For 1933 they are to receive $688,258,345, or about 72.5 per cent of the total appropriation of $927,849,000, while survivors and dependents from all the previous wars will cost the taxpayers only $240,033,950.

World War beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration already number 855,149 as compared to 436,616 from previous wars and regular service. Besides the seven widows of the War of 1812, there are 476 Mexican War widows, 9549 Indian War beneficiaries, 169,328 from the Civil War, of whom 30,406 are veterans, 234,125 from the Spanish War, and 23,131 from the regular establishment.

Record for Generosity

The nation's treatment of its World War veterans constitutes a world record for generosity. Although the United States sustained only 192,369 wounded in the war it is compensating 737,850 veterans for disabilities as compared to about 500,000 being compensated by Great Britain and about 700,000 by France, both of whom were in the war more than twice as long, mobilized far larger armies and sustained casualties exceeding in both instances 50 per cent of the total number mobilized.

According to Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of the Veterans Administration, the annual expenditure on behalf of World War veterans is equivalent to $2668 per year for every United States soldier or sailor killed or wounded in the war. On the same basis Great Britain is expending $58 per man and France $51.

Approximately 3.3 per cent of the total population of the country is eligible for this preferential treatment. That is the proportion represented by the 4,300,000 veterans estimated to be living. At present 25 per cent of the income of the country is being spent directly for their benefit while 96.3 per cent of the nation has to be content with about 30 per cent of the income. The balance of 55 per cent goes for debt service and national defense.

War Risk Insurance

The veterans benefited first from the War Risk Insurance Act of 1917 which has to date cost the Government $1,700,000,000 and is likely to cost another $1,000,000,000 more. Secondly, each man received a $60 flat bonus at the time of his discharge. When complaints arose of war-profiteering by those who didn't serve, it resulted in a demand for a larger bonus and the Act of May 19, 1924 was passed with its provision for adjusted service certificates, "the bonus."

Much misunderstanding has arisen about that piece of legislation. Advocates of immediate payment would make it appear that the Government is withholding from the veterans the full paid-up value of the certificates which, they claim, is theirs by gift of Congress.

Such is not the case. The full paid-up value is actually double the amount of the bonus voted them. It works out as follows. Congress voted to each veteran a pay adjustment to be computed by allowing $1 a day for home service and $1.25 a day for overseas service between April 5, 1917 and July 1, 1919. From this was deducted the original $60 bonus. To it was then added 25 per cent on account of deferment. That constitutes the actual bonus voted and the actual sum due each man plus interest to date.

It was then decided to hold this money in the form of old-age insurance, carrying it forward for a period of 20 years and allowing it to compound at 4 per cent annually, thus practically doubling the principal pay. It is this double sum which is being demanded.

Disabilities After Service

Finally, in the list of benefits, are laws providing disability allowances. Originally limited to men whose disability resulted from injuries received in service, it has been so liberalized that today 416,816 men are receiving allowances as well as free medical care and hospitalization for nonservice-connected disabilities, while 331,693 are benefiting for injuries contracted in service. Even this last number is far in excess of the 192,369 Americans supposed to have sustained wounds during the war.

The disability compensations constitute the largest single item in the cost of caring for the veterans. In the 1933 budget $356,250,000 is appropriated for this purpose. Other items which go to make up the total for the year of $927,849,000 are as follows: Pensions, $225,850,000; insurance, $117,000,000; administration, $115,000,000; loans on bonus certificates, $100,000,000; hospitalization and domiciliary service, $12,877,000; soldiers' homes, $722,000; and printing and binding, $150,000.

Whether new legislation is passed by future Congresses to add further to this cost depends largely on the action of the American Legion. Its membership of approximately 1,000,000 is estimated to represent families numbering at least 3,000,000 and indirectly influencing the ballots of 10,000,000 voters.

Immediate cash payment of the bonus was not voted by the last Congress because the Legion was not behind it. If the Legion does get behind the bonus, or any other veterans' relief legislation, with its powerful lobby, already recognized as one of the best organized and most influential in Washington, there appears to be little doubt of the result.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Donald McCloud Jackson, Norwalk, Conn.
Emily McCloud Jackson, Norwalk, Conn.
Janet E. McCloud, Gorham, Maine.
Ruth Margaret McCloud, Gorham, Maine.
Roy M. McCloud, Gorham, Maine.
Miss Jennie H. Crawford, Washington, D. C.
Miss Charlotte M. Endres, Washington, D. C.
Gertrude Gooding McCloud, Gorham, Maine.
Gordon S. Ryder, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Cora E. Ryder, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Betti Wetten, Zurich, Switz.
Mrs. Ethel J. Marshall, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
William F. Marshall, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Schuyer R. Waller, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Nelson A. Manship, Lowel, Mass.
John T. Opie, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Earl C. Wills, Des Moines, Iowa
Mrs. Edward T. Lockyer, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lorraine Lockyer, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lucius F. Stimson, Springvale, Maine.
Emily C. Walther, Chicago, Ill.
Ann Breckwoldt, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. J. T. Brown, Evanston, Ill.
J. T. Brown, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Helen F. Keller, New York, N. Y.
Joan Arthe, New York, N. Y.
Jessie B. Arthe, Brooklyn, N. Y.
David J. Hickey, Western Springs, Ill.
Bessie Y. Hickey, Western Springs, Ill.
Jean Hickey, Western Springs, Ill.
Mrs. William J. Feldkamp, Brantford, Ont., Canada.
Miss Myrtle Simmon, Brantford, Ont., Canada.
L. Grace Simington, Brantford, Ont., Canada.
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Mrs. Josephine P. Gastland, Upper Montclair, N. J.
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SUNDAY

Miss Hilda C. Jacobs, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Mildred Blitz, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude Blitz, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Frances L. Wilson, Springfield, Mass.
E. Wesley Wilson, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Emma K. Kaltschund, Upper Montclair, N. J.
J. Edward Kaltschund, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Edward J. Macy, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Agnes M. Titus, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Elsie J. Friend, Salem, Mass.
W. Templeton, Rothesay, Bute, Scotland.
Mrs J. Gardinar, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Summerfield Jr., Memphis, Tenn.
Edward C. Eames, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mary C. Eames, Los Angeles, Calif.
John J. Holohan, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances M. Gorrell, Laconia, N. H.
Miss Lillian P. Edwards, Laconia, N. H.

Daniels Rallies Legion To Defense of Economy In Federal Services

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 12 (AP)—Men who saw active service in the World War "asked no favors" and "they ask none now," Mr. Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., war-time Secretary of the Navy, told the national convention of the American Legion here today.

"More than that," he added, "they wish all administrative policies, which have been justly criticized, repealed and discontinued to the end that this generous nation's policy to the veterans will not be tainted by either extravagance or favoritism.'"

The solution of national economic problems rests alike upon legionnaires and all other citizens, Mr. Daniels declared, asserting extravagance in appropriations "is not confined to veteran legislation."

Declaring that legislation for benefit of veterans is under fire, Mr. Daniels said "the answer to criticism is an examination by your proper officials, who should take the lead to demand an end to all expenditures by which veterans secure both pension for disability and salary for service rendered."

Mr. Daniels urged Legionnaires "to go into politics. The admonition," he said, "has no suggestion that the Legion creed against participation in party politics for individual advantage should be violated.

"Quite the contrary, politics needs your freshness, your courage, in order to lift it to the high plane it must occupy to serve mankind."

Col. Hanford MacNider, opponent of immediate payment of the bonus, past national commander of the Legion, and former United States Minister to Canada, paid Legionnaires a fleeting visit here yesterday, but asserted he came for no other purpose than to meet old comrades in arms. Mr. MacNider said sentiment against immediate bonus payment "probably is in the minority" at the gathering.

Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, came in a chartered plane. Press reports quoted him as saying he intended to make no speech.

Meanwhile a thrilled city, crowded with 50,000 visitors, surrendered in pleasant gayety to the Legionnaires. Throngs jammed the streets; bands played and drum corps paraded the thoroughfares.

Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., retiring national commander of the Legion, called a meeting of all state commanders, at which he declared that "to me goes no credit for the great work the Legion has done this year. To you men on the firing line all the credit goes."

"There will be a free and full discussion of every question before the convention," Mr. Stevens told the state commanders.

A salary reduction for National Legion officials, amounting to $1984 annually, was adpted by the national executive committee. Mr. Charles Mills, executive committeeman from Florida, was named chairman of a committee of five to investigate the American Legion memorial building in Paris, for which Legion support has been requested.

Chrysler Heads Anti-Dry Fund

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, automobile manufacturer, announced yesterday he had accepted the general chairmanship of the Crusaders' victory fund campaign in New York City because he believed prohibition was a "failure." The Crusaders are an anti-prohibition organization.

He gave out a statement saying he had accepted the post at the invitation of Mr. Fred G. Clark of Cleveland, commander-in-chief of the Crusaders, and that this organization appeared to be an "effective" medium for altering the prohibition laws.

"I feel that it is an opportunity to render a service in behalf of temperance," he said. "For many years, both before and after the Eighteenth Amendment, I favored prohibition. It is clear that prohibition is a failure. It has done the nation more harm than good. Prohibition is doomed but we must seal that doom as quickly as possible.

"We must banish the saloon and the speakeasy. We must reduce to the lowest minimum the opportunity for private profit in the liquor business. Having done these things, there must be public control of the traffic in such a manner as will best promote real temperance."

WOOL PRICE ADVANCE IS FOURTH IN MONTH

Wool prices have just been advanced for the fourth consecutive time within a month by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, distributing unit for the Federal Farm Board, with headquarters in Boston. The organization represents 35,000 growers in all sections of the United States. Graded territory strictly fine staple is now 50 cents a pound, clean basis, and other grades are quoted proportionately, graduating down from the 50c level.

Stocks of old wool have been practically cleared away, and consumption in July increased materially over June, with August figures expected to show up better as soon as they are compiled. The whole influence of the National Association is directed toward stabilizing markets.

Wets Are Likened to Frogs Entranced by Own Croaking

(Continued from Page 1)

organizations as the 'People's Grand Protective Union,' in Kansas, 1879; 'Moderation League,' in Canada, 1920; and the 'Woman's Organization for Prohibition Reform,' in New York, 1931; all promising to 'actually promote temperance.' But these organizations are not sponsored by the churches and temperance societies, but by people who would profit by the sale of liquor."

Wet Wore Dry Mask

The Moderation League, Mr. Pitcher pointed out, "which pretended to be concerned about the welfare of the people, the sobriety of the youth, the sanctity of the home and other lofty ideals, was in point of fact a wet organization financed by the liquor interest, for the sole purpose of increasing the sale of liquor and the consequent profits."

The courts established the fact, he declared, that certain liquor manufacturers had contributed $425,000 to the Moderation League for propaganda purposes. Replying to the argument that "pure liquor" could be obtained with the saloon back, Mr. Pitcher quotes the Pittsburgh Leader of Jan. 31, 1918, which in turn quotes Mr. J. Fanning O'Reilly, then editor of the Liquor Trades Review, of New York. Mr. O'Reilly said:

"The evils of adulteration, imitation and counterfeiting of labels are among the worst curses of the liquor business. It will surprise many of our readers to know that 90 per cent of the so-called imported goods sold in this country are spurious.

"It is also a fact that 75 per cent of the so-called Pennsylvania and Kentucky whiskies, although branded as such, never saw those states."

To the charge, widely made in the wet press today, that crime, graft and political corruption are due to prohibition, Mr. Pitcher quotes from the Chicago Tribune (wet) of Jan. 11, 1917, as follows:

"The liquor business has been the faithful ally of every vicious element in American life. It has protected criminals, it has fostered the social evil and it has bribed politicians, juries and legislatures."

Mr. Pitcher treated the economic issue involved in the prohibition problem by reference to the comparative investment required in various types of businesses to give employment to one man.

"The informed laboring man," he said, "knows that labor gets less wages from the manufacture of liquor products than from the manufacture of other commodities. Mr. John F. Cunneen of Chicago, who has been a trade unionist for 40 years, submits these figures from official census reports:

The capital required to keep one person employed in the furniture business is $550; in the boot and shoe business, $770; in the printing and publishing business, $1376; and in the liquor business, $8837. In other words the investment of $8837 required to give one man employment in the liquor business would give 16 men work in the furniture business.

"A United States census bulletin in 1910 shows that for each $100 spent by the users of agricultural implements labor gets $19.67; electrical appliances, $22.31; lumber and timber, $27.56, and liquor, $7.63."

Mr. Pitcher, in indicating the strength of the prohibition movement, cited the support of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Grange, the National Education Association, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

ROOSEVELT SUPPORTS ADEQUATE DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, the Democratic presidential nominee, says in a letter published in the current issue of the Army and Navy Journal that he favors an "adequate" national defense.

Replying to a request from Mr. John C. O'Laughlin, publisher of the Journal, for his views on national defense, Mr. Roosevelt explained he could not give a detailed answer pending more complete study.

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SLIDING SCALE WAGES URGED FOR JOBLESS

Babson Proposes Start at 25 Per Cent of Pay Formerly Earned

"If I were out of a job," declared Mr. Roger W. Babson, head of the Babson Institute, yesterday, "I would go to my old boss and offer my services for 25 per cent of my former wage."

Winding up the nineteenth annual natural business conference of the Babson Statistical Organization, Mr. Babson urged jobless employees to accept a sliding wage scale, to be stepped up to normal in 18 months as purchasing power mounts.

Such a plan recognizes the equilibrium essential between prices and wages and, he said, presents the only solution to the present impasse in which buyers cannot buy and sellers cannot sell because no money is being poured into consumption.

Three things, Mr. Babson said, he would do were he out of work. First he would analyze the causes of the recession, second he would seek work at quarter pay and then he would pray. His analysis of the slump would tag speculation, dishonesty and extravagance in assuming debts, as the causes.

Only Alternative

Declaring that increased purchasing power or higher standards of living presents the only alternative to receiverships and reorganization, he said getting men back to work could alone increase purchasing power. The Quota Plan, sustantially the drafting of men into industry, will be unnecessary, he said, if the laborer will accept a temporary wage compromise for the sake of getting things started.

To avoid permanently lowering the wage standard, the employer should guarantee the worker 25 per cent increases at intervals of six months, he said. Either party to such a contract should be permitted the option of terminating the agreement with three months' notice.

"If your old employer is wise," he continued, "he will be glad to take you back on such a sliding scale basis, If he will not do so, then start out systematically to make a similar trade with someone else. Temporarily working at half pay is better than loafing."

The third thing that Mr. Babson would do in the rôle of the unemployed would be to pray, but he would be certain he were in an industry promoting a better world. Were he in an enterprise that offered no constructive service, he would change his job, he said.

Directing his admonitions to the employers, he warned that the policy that throws men indiscriminately out of jobs is a dangerous one. Exigencies may make necessary wage cuts and part-time employment, he conceded, but he held plain discharges unjustifiable.

Laid to Employers

The fault for present commercial and industrial difficulties was laid at the door of the employers, who, he said, gave too much of their time to outside activities and neglected to learn the mechanisms of the complex economic structure of which they were a part.

Predicting that many employers will say they have no money to hire additional men, he exhorted them to treat rents, interest and their old employees proportionately. "Observe the Golden Rule with all and trust God that he will see you through," he urged.

For the "white collar" class of unemployed he urged the mobilization of a jobless army registering their names on a local "want-a-job list" from which the employers would do their hiring. These men would wear distinctive clothes that would be the badge of ambitious unemployment. He further advocated legislative enactment to consolidate this plan and encourage it by giving to the employer taking back a quota of workers an exemption in taxes, a bonus for each reëmployed or a monopoly in his business. So organized the group could make demands as does the American Federation of Labor, he said.

Much Interest Seen In Roosevelt's Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

have the personalities and attitudes of the rival leaders more and more vividly contrasted by their followers and by their own addresses.

It seems fairly certain now that the campaign tactics of the two parties have been settled. President Hoover will, for the most part, stick to his desk. He will make only about four major addresses and these will be delivered on individual short trips out of the capital. One of these will probably take him into the closely contested and possibly crucial zone of the middle West. A trip to the far West is not expected.

Content with the belief that his speech of acceptance was the most successful of his political career, Mr. Hoover proposes to confine himself to carefully-thought-out serious expressions on pending problems, primarily those having to do with economic recovery, while leaving the "hand-to-hand" political fighting and rebuttal of Democratic charges to subordinate party leaders.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, will take the lead in the latter field. Four years ago, it is recalled, Mr. Hoover won over Governor Smith after a campaign in which he hardly mentioned his opponent's name. It is possible that Mr. Hoover will not mention Governor Roosevelt's name in 1932.

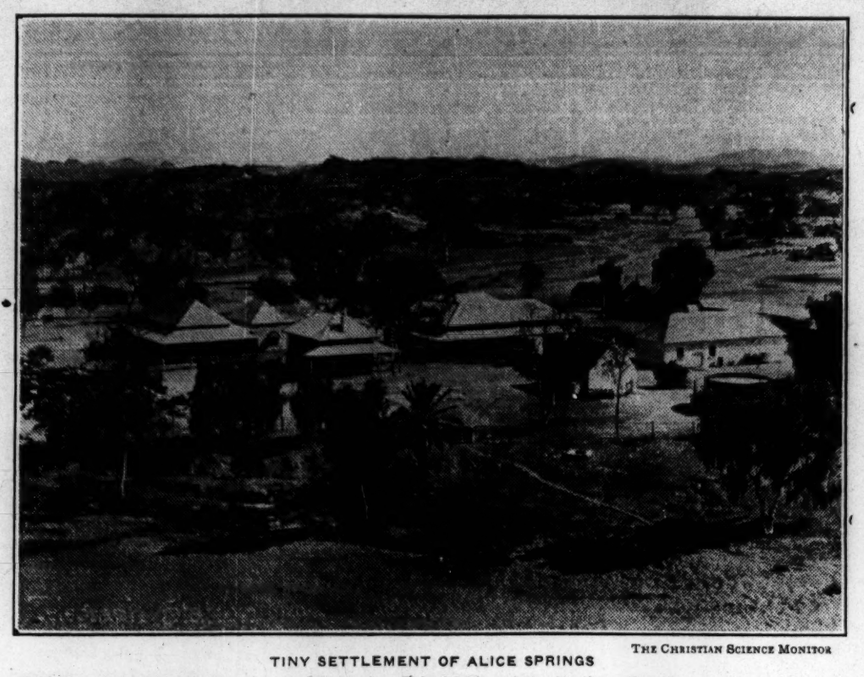
Roosevelt to "Sell" Himself

This brings into sharp contrast the corresponding efforts of the Democratic leader. The logic of the situation requires that Governor Roosevelt mobilize behind himself all the dissatisfaction and discontent caused by the business decline and that he make a militant attack upon his opponent, while at the same time "selling" his personality to his listeners and satisfying them as to his physical condition regarding which a whispering campaign is under way. This is the purpose of the present western trip.

The most intense interest follows the Roosevelt western trip. At its conclusion it will be possible to make the first guarded forecasts of the result. Political observers are comparing today's Roosevelt trip with that made four years ago by Mr. Alfred E. Smith. The Smith trip had undoubtedly momentous consequences. They were not, however, what had been anticipated. Newspaper writers do not tire in recalling today the curious change in public sentiment that developed in many places along the political circuit. Everywhere curiosity existed as to the "wise-cracking" man in the brown derby; but in many instances enthusiasm changed to apathy after the visit, and the result showed that states which had been put down earlier as the strongest pro-Smith eventually cast their votes for Hoover.

No such dramatic overturn is expected by most stalwart Republicans in the present Roosevelt tour, but the reaction of the crowds, the enthusiasm or apathy along the way and such like events will be the best possible political indicators of the kind of response the Democratic leader will have on election day next November.

At the Gates of Unknown Australia



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TINY SETTLEMENT OF ALICE SPRINGS

Civilization's Farthest Outpost in the Empty, Sun-Baked Plains of the Northern Territory, Is Headquarters of Cosmopolitan Little Group

It is almost exactly three years since the first train steamed into this isolated little telegraph station set near the heart of the Macdonnell range in the very center of Australia, nearly 1000 miles from Adelaide. Since then a service of two trains a month has taken passengers out to the settlement. Some day, the railway will be continued another 1000 miles northward to Port Darwin, thus spanning the whole continent, for Alice Springs is to be merely a way station on the great north-south transcontinental line. The village is no place for a summer vacation, but once the summer heat passes and winter's bracing air sweeps down from the range, it becomes a resort with many natural attractions.

WEATHER

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, mostly westward.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in west portion tonight.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat cooler tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except period of showers middle of week; slowly rising temperature Monday and Tuesday, and considerably cooler by Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	74	Montreal	62	72
Bismarck	46	72	Nantucket	66	68
Boston	65	77	New Orleans	76	84
Buffalo	62	74	New York	62	78
Calgary	34	66	Norfolk, Va.	64	76
Charleston	72	80	North Platte	58	68
Chicago	62	78	Philadelphia	64	80
Cincinnati	62	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	102
Denver	56	80	Pittsburgh	56	82
Eastport, Me.	66	70	Portland, Me.	64	76
Hatteras	72	72	Raleigh	60	80
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Sept.11		82	St. Louis	66	86
		76	St. Paul	62	78
Helena, Mont.	46	82	Salt Lake City	58	84
Huron, S. D.	54	68	SantaFe, N.M.	50	80
Jacksonville	70	86	San Francisco	54	64
Kansas City	68	84	Seattle	58	64
Key West	84	88	Tampa	72	76
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	62	80
Memphis	70	86	Wichita, Kan.	66	86
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	54	76

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 12.
B—Maximum Sept. 11.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 10:33 p. m.; Tuesday, 11:03 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.8 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:29 p. m.

FALL OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

In its annual Fall Outlook report, the United Business Service forecasts increasing business volumes, firm commodity prices and the maintenance of a generally upward trend in security quotations during the autumn months.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "A Successful Calamity," 10:45 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 5:55, 8:20, 10:45 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Opening day, Brockton Fair, farm produce exhibits, horse racing, all day and evening, through Sept. 17.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon, Mr. Carl P. Dennet, vice-president of Boston Chamber of Commerce, speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon, five-minute campaign speech by Mr. Max Ulin, candidate for State Treasurer, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

American National Retail Jewelers Association: Meeting and exhibits, Hotel Statler, through Thursday.

Zonta Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, high lights of Zonta convention presented by president, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum games and activities, all day, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; musical instruments.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court, The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Free guidance Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Through the summer, Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Engravings and Etchings by Old and Modern Masters from the Collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely. Exhibition Room: New England scenes and books about New England. Through Sept. 16.

Casson Galleries, 373 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Sept. 23.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave. at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Elliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

J. F. Olsen, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Etchings by George A. Bradshaw and water colors by Hugh Smith.

MAGNUS W. ALEXANDER

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mr. Magnus W. Alexander, who passed on here Saturday, was president of the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., since it was formed in 1916 to promote American industrial life. Born in New York in February, 1870, Mr. Alexander was educated in the schools and universities of Austria, specializing in the various branches of engineering and political economy He began his career as an engineer with a large Austrian iron and steel company. From 1893 to 1894 he was a designer and engineer with the Weston Electric Instrument Company and with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company from 1894 to 1899. In 1900 Mr. Alexander became associated with the General Electric Company.

Extension Work Covers 140 Topics

University extension classes in 140 different subjects will open in October and November this year, according to Mr. James A. Moyer, director of the university extension division, State Department of Education. The courses, which include 34 new subjects, embrace a wide range of academic, professional and vocational subjects.

The complete program of subjects is described fully in a bulletin now available for distribution at the university extension office at the State House. The classes will be held in the State House, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston Public Library, Old South Meeting House, Boston Teachers' College, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Massachusetts Art School and Horticultural Hall.

For the convenience of those who cannot attend evening classes, eight daytime courses have been scheduled. In addition, more than 220 home study courses are available in commercial, industrial, mathematical, engineering and general academic subjects.

Home Loan Banks Plans Criticized

Member institutions of the Home Loan Banks may receive help without passing on this assistance to the home owners, who were intended to be the principal beneficiaries of the new measure, according to Mr. Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, speaking over station WBZ last night.

"The member institution may borrow up to 12 per cent on its first mortgages," he said, "and then refuse to lend all or even a fixed proportion to home owners. A member bank may use this money in purely commercial or industrial business."

He deemed the sum, $125,000,000, authorized to capitalize the Home Banks as inadequate, in view of the fact that there is $900,000,000 worth of home property in difficulty today throughout the nation. His final criticism was to the effect that the laws under which the new banks are incorporated permit but 40 per cent loans on the value of homes, an amount, according to Mr. Hurley, 20 per cent below that permitted by the State to its institutions. The inadequacy of the percentage basis of loans will, he said, encourage the prevalence of second mortgages as a part of the home loan system.

POLING OFFERS AID IN SEARCH FOR ROBINS

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, nationally known prohibition leader, arrived here yesterday by airplane from Portland, Ore., stating he had several "new leads that might aid in the search" for Col. Raymond Robins, missing prohibitionist and friend of President Hoover.

He declined to divulge what his information was but said he "hoped Colonel Robins has disappeared merely because of a temporary loss of memory." Several hours before Dr. Poling arrived, investigators were spurred in the search here by new reports that Colonel Robins was seen in the Chicago area.

G. O. P. Women Get Textbook Of Facts Concerning Party

National Committee Issues Brochure for Their Guidance in the Campaign—Packed Full of Records and Meaning of Policies

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—Recognizing women's increasing interest in economic problems, the Republican campaign organization has issued a manual especially for them, the first "textbook" prepared by the party exclusively for feminine use.

A 32 page booklet, just "purse-size," the handbook is not a copy or condensation of the bulky manual prepared by the men of the party largely for their speakers, but is an especially prepared publication of the woman's division of the Republican National Committee.

The title of the handbook is Facts. In brief, compact sections, a paragraph or two in length, it outlines the record of the Hoover Administration and gives the women the A B C of such topics as the War Debt Moratorium, National Credit Association and Railway Aid, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Agricultural Relief. Nine pages of the booklet are given to an outline of the career of President Hoover. Four more pages contain the History of the Republican Party, a list of the Presidents of the United States with their party affiliations, and a survey of Recognition of Women by the Republican Party.

Commenting on the handbook, prepared under her direction, Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the woman's division, said that it reflected what she regarded as the outstanding development among women in this campaign, namely their new interest in economic issues, their desire to be given facts rather than generalizations.

"Whether the woman be from the farm, the professions or the home," said Mrs. Yost, "she wants to know how the tariff is affecting her own or her husband's income, what the Home Loan Bank system will do for her home, how the Reconstruction Finance Corporation touches her.

A section devoted to the Eighteenth Amendment shows how the prohibition question is to be presented to women in the campaign. It is as follows:

"The Republican Party recognizes the individual's right to freedom of thought and conscience on the subject of the Eighteenth Amendment. It does not attempt to tell the individual voter or the candidate how he must think or vote on this issue.

"Instead it recommends submission of the question for final settlement to the people, preferably at a time when it may be acted upon without the confusion incident to party controversy. The Republican platform stipulates moreover that this submission shall propose a constructive and not a destructive change; that there shall be no intervening period of nullification; and that such change as the people may decide upon shall be made subject to federal regulation and protection to each state, and that the saloon shall be constitutionally outlawed."

The inside of the cover page bears a message from President Hoover to the women of the nation in his own handwriting:

"The high-minded interest of women in helping to solve the problems of today is a genuine service to community and country."

The booklet was planned primarily for the use of women campaign speakers but it is to be sold at a cost low enough to make it useful for general distribution, it is explained at headquarters.

MOUNT HOLYOKE GETS $2000

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Mount Holyoke College receives $2000 and one-fifth of the residuary estate of Mary C. Cone of West Hartford in a will admitted to probate here. The American board of commissioners for foreign missions receives $5000 and half the residuary estate.

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BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
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DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
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DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 35 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
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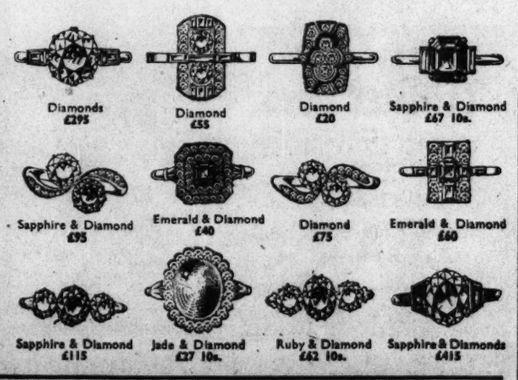
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VINES VICTOR OVER COCHET

Wins U. S. Men's Tennis Final in One Hour at 6—4, 6—4, 6—4

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., is the greatest tennis player in the world today, according to the opinion of the thousands who thronged the edges of the court on Saturday, and packed the Forest Hills stadium to the brim, as he encountered Henri Cochet of Lyons, France, hitherto regarded as possessing that title, in the final round of the fifty-first annual men's singles championship of the United States and swept him off the court in exactly one hour of play, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. Even Cochet himself remarked to linesmen after the match that Vines was the "hardest hitter in the world."

Cochet had earned the honor, doubtful as it proved, of encountering the champion, in the morning when he took the final set of his semifinal match against Wilmer L. Allison Jr., stopped by darkness the evening before, to win by a score of 6—1, 10—12, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5. It was little more than a practice session, as Allison utterly failed to hold the Frenchman, after the latter got his service working, and the set lasted only 33 minutes.

Charest Wins Title

The result of the United States veteran championship reversed the preceding year, as Clarence M. Charest of Washington, who serves with his left hand and throws the ball up to hit it from that hand, came from behind in each of the two sets to defeat the 1931 title holder, Frederick C. Baggs, after the latter had a comfortable lead, with the score at 7—5, 6—4. In the first set Baggs led at 5—2, to lose the next five games, and 4—2 was his lead in the second set when they were removed to an outer court to make room for the big game, only to have Charest win the next four games and the match.

Only once did Vines falter in his match with the Frenchman, as a trio of double faults came from his racquet to lose the second game of the match, after he had broken through Cochet in the opening session. Cochet was playing his usual backcourt game, but, with Vines covering the court well, was unable to score a single earned point until the eighth game of the first set, when a volley put him within a point of 5—3. But this proved his undoing, as Vines, who had been content to work along on even terms to that point, suddenly developed his finest drives and volleys, and ran out the set in straight games, scoring four placements and two service aces in the process.

Similarly, each used his service well in the second set to three-all. Then Vines suddenly started in once more, and though trailing at 40-30, alternated placements and nets to win the game and the break at 7—5, then coasted along once more on his volleys and aces to take the set at 6—4. He finished with an ace, this after the famous style of Tilden, for a love game.

Earned Points 38 to 8

The break in the final set came at the start, when Cochet found it impossible to keep the returns to the wallops of Vines inside the court, but a burst of brilliant play by the Frenchman in the sixth game placed him on even terms once more, but Vines broke right back, on his forcing play, which resulted in another series of errors by Cochet, and using his service with great effect, polished off the match with another final ace, which Cochet never touched. The times of the sets were 18, 22 and 20 minutes, respectively, and only six of the 30 games went to deuce. The earned points were 38 to eight, which sufficiently indicates the margin of difference.

First Set
POINT SCORE

Vines	4	0	1	4	1	3	4	4	4	—31	—6
Cochet	2	4	4	0	4	5	2	4	1	—28	—4

STROKE ANALYSIS

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Vines	14	9	9	2	3
Cochet	13	5	2	0	2

Second Set
POINT SCORE

Vines	2	5	0	4	2	4	7	5	2	4—35	—6
Cochet	4	3	4	0	4	2	5	3	4	0—29	—4

STROKE ANALYSIS

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Vines	19	8	15	1	6
Cochet	13	6	2	0	0

Third Set
POINT SCORE

Vines	4	5	1	4	0	2	4	4	2	4—30	—6
Cochet	2	3	4	1	4	4	2	2	4	1—27	—4

STROKE ANALYSIS

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Vines	14	8	8	3	1
Cochet	9	10	4	0	0

Umpire—Rufus Davis. Time—1 hour.

The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Final Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Henri Cochet, Lyons, France, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

VETERAN MEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Final Round

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, defeated Frederick C. Baggs, New York, 7—5, 6—4.

Cubs Need Ten More Victories

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	83	56	.597
Pittsburgh	77	62	.554
Brooklyn	73	68	.518
Philadelphia	71	69	.507
Boston	71	72	.497
St. Louis	65	75	.464
New York	64	75	.460
Cincinnati	58	85	.406

RESULTS SEPT. 10

Cincinnati 5, Boston 2.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York 11, St. Louis 7.

RESULTS SEPT. 11

Boston 13, Cincinnati 3.
Boston 10, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 1.
New York 7, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 3, New York 2.

The close of the major league baseball season is only about 14 days away and in all probability, the pennant winners will be decided some time this week. In the National League, the Chicago Cubs are expected to clinch the flag within a few days.

The Pittsburgh Pirates at present are holding second place and are the only real threat to the Chicago supremacy. This chance facing the Pirates, however, is a very slim one. In third place are the Brooklyn Dodgers, who will be definitely out of the race as soon as the Cubs win four more games, or they (the Dodgers) get four defeats. Philadelphia, in fourth place, will be eliminated after three more Chicago triumphs.

The Boston Braves, hitting much better in recent games, are leading the second division. The Tribe took both ends of a double-header from the last place Cincinnati club yesterday and advanced to within 1½ games of fourth position. The St. Louis Cardinals, after losing eight straight contests, won a game from the Giants yesterday and thereby clung to sixth place in the race. The Cards are 4½ games behind the Braves.

The individual championship of the National League, if one were selected, would probably go to Chuck Klein of the Phillies. The young outfielder has scored the most runs, made the greatest number of hits, is second in runs batted in, has hit the most homers and stolen the most bases.

CHATTANOOGA WINS PENNANT

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12 (AP)—After one of the closest races in the history of the league, Chattanooga yesterday won the 1932 Southern Association pennant with a 5-to-0 victory over Knoxville in the final game of the season. The Memphis Chicks, who have been in a seesaw battle with the Lookouts for several weeks, finished in second place by defeating New Orleans, 1 to 0, in 10 innings. Memphis and Chattanooga were only two percentage points apart in the final standing.

COLUMBIA TO BROADCAST

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Dr. Edward E. Elliott, director of athletics at Columbia University, announced that broadcasting of all Lion football games would be permitted. The Eastern Intercollegiate Association, of which Columbia is a member, voted Friday to allow individual schools to decide the question of radio broadcasting and rescinded a previous ban.

Yanks Are Close To the Pennant

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	98	43	.695
Philadelphia	86	55	.610
Washington	84	55	.604
Cleveland	79	59	.572
Detroit	68	69	.496
St. Louis	58	81	.417
Chicago	43	94	.314
Boston	40	100	.286

RESULTS SEPT. 10

Boston 6, Chicago 3.
New York 11, Detroit 10.
New York 4, Detroit 1 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 3.
Washington 10, St. Louis 4.

RESULTS SEPT. 11

St. Louis 7, Boston 1.
Boston 8, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 5, New York 4.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 4.
Washington 2, Chicago 1.
Washington 9, Chicago 4.

Handicapped by the loss of Babe Ruth for an indefinite period, the New York Yankees have been struggling along at the top of the American League pennant race, until now they need only two more victories to clinch the flag. These two victories they will capture during the next two or three days, and then begins the planning in preparation for the coming series with the National League winners, probably the Chicago Cubs.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics and Walter Johnson's Washington Senators, with the figures still giving them a chance at the pennant, are in second and third places respectively. These two clubs will fight it out for second place and the chances are the A's will win out. Cleveland has fourth place safely tucked away in its locker.

The second division is expected to remain unchanged. Detroit is fifth, St Louis sixth, Chicago seventh and Boston eighth.

Returning to the Yankees, there is still some question as to just when Babe Ruth will return to the game. The big outfielder is resting at present, but claims that in a day or two he will be back in the lineup. If Ruth was unable to take the field along with the rest of the Yankees in the World Series, it would be a tremendous disappointment to the millions of fans who follow the classic. And also, the Yanks would be weakened considerably.

Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics hit his fifty-second homer yesterday and now needs eight more to tie or nine to break Ruth's record of 60. Foxx is tied for the batting leadership, has scored the most runs and has batted in the most.

KATHARINE RAWLS WINS FOUR TITLES

TEMPE, Ariz., Sept. 12 (AP)—A slip of a girl from the Florida beaches—14-year-old Katharine Rawls of Fort Lauderdale—swam and dived her way to a record unique in the annals of Women's Amateur Athletic Union of the United States competition Saturday night—four championships in a single meet.

She became heir to Helene E. Madison's 880-yard freestyle crown, in the time of 12m. 35 3-5s. Miss Madison, who has retired from amateur ranks, did not defend.

Less than an hour before she swam her epoch-making half mile, the little Florida flash had won the Women's National Amateur Athletic Union 10ft.-springboard diving championship, vacated by Georgia Coleman. In this performance she forced Dorothy Poynton of Los Angeles, Olympic tower diving champion, to be content with second place.

In the previous two days of the meet she successfully defended two of her own national titles—the 300-meter medley, and the 220-yard breaststroke.

Miss Rawls scored 94.40 on six dives, while Miss Poynton scored 87.40. Betty Beyes, Los Angeles Athletic Club, placed third with 77.34.

Other contestants who lost all hope of falling heir to the Coleman title after Miss Rawls had made her first clean-cut, high-scoring plunge, were Ruth Hurmi of Fresno, Calif., who placed fourth, and Anita Cooper of Phoenix, fifth.

METCALFE WINS TWO SHORT RACES

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Ralph H. Metcalfe, fleet sprinter of Marquette University, won two races Saturday as several Olympic champions and near champions performed in the victory track and field meet held at the Yankee Stadium.

Metcalfe won the 100-meter dash in 10.6s., defeating R. F. Bowen, former University of Pittsburgh star, and later triumphed in a special 150-yard dash in 14.5s.

The Olympic champions were winners. Leo J. Sexton, shot putter extraordinary, led the field with a toss of 52ft. 5¼in., less than an inch away from his Olympic mark of 52ft. 6 3-16in. Stella M. Walsh of the Polish Olympic team, titleholder at 100 meters for women, breezed to victory in a 220-yard dash in 25.7s.

Fine performances were turned in by George Spitz, world's record holder in the running high jump, who returned to competition with a leap of 6ft. 4in., and by Phil Edwards, Canadian Olympic team member, who won a special mile race in 4m. 28.2s., and ran on a winning Canadian 1600-yard relay team that beat a United States quartet in 3m. 1.7s.

LUDLOW WINS RACE, MAKES NEW RECORD

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12—Although T. W. Green, Olympic walking champion, failed in his attempt Saturday to walk from London to Brighton, a distance of 52 miles, in less than eight hours, J. H. Ludlow of the Derby Walking Club established a new record for the course when he covered it in 8h. 1m. 6s. The occasion was the fourteenth annual London-to-Brighton race of the Surrey Walking Club and Green was competing with the intention of improving his record of 8h. 2m. 55s. made in 1930. He was among the leaders all the way but never looked like bettering his figures.

Ludlow took the lead at the 10-mile mark and walked farther and farther away from his rivals as the race went on. H. H. Whitlock, Metropolitan Walking Club, came up strongly in the last two miles to secure second place in 8h. 12m. 20s. Green was third in 8h. 14m. 59s. The team title was won by the Belgrave Harriers, of which Green is a member, with 21 points. Surrey Walking Club was second with 25 and the London County Council Tramway's Athletic Association was third with 72.

Portsmouth Holds Top Place in Race

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	Won	Dr'wn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Portsmouth	4	1	0	12	6	9
Aston Villa	3	2	0	10	2	8
W. B'wich Alb'n	4	0	0	11	4	8
Newcastle Unit.	3	1	0	14	6	7
The Arsenal	3	0	1	11	5	6
Derby County	3	0	1	6	3	6
Hud'rsf'd Town	2	1	2	8	6	5
Shef. Wed'sday	2	1	2	9	7	5
Sunderland	2	1	2	7	11	5
Bolton Wander.	2	1	2	10	15	5
Shef. United	1	2	2	11	11	4

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford City	5	0	0	14	4	10
Stoke City	3	1	1	6	2	7
Plymouth Arg.	3	1	1	14	6	7
Port Vale	3	1	1	8	4	7
Oldh'm Athletic	3	1	1	10	7	7
Millwall Athlet.	3	1	1	7	4	7
Southampton	3	1	1	9	7	7
Burnley	2	2	1	11	8	6
Swansea Town	3	0	2	8	6	6
Tottenham Hot.	2	1	2	11	7	5
Fulham	2	1	1	7	6	5

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Gateshead	3	2	0	12	3	8
Southport	3	2	0	11	3	8
Crewe Alex'dra	4	0	1	10	6	8
Accring'n Stan	3	1	1	15	10	7
Mansfield Twn.	3	0	2	9	3	6
Walsall	3	0	2	10	6	6
Stockport City	2	2	1	13	9	6
Wrexham	3	0	2	13	10	6
Hull City	2	1	2	11	9	5
Chester	2	1	2	7	5	5
Halifax Town	2	1	2	12	11	5

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	5	0	0	13	7	10
Crystal Palace	4	0	1	14	5	8
Reading	3	2	0	10	5	8
Luton Town	3	1	1	12	8	7
Bristol City	2	2	1	8	5	6
Bournemouth	2	2	1	10	8	6
Brghtn and H A	3	0	2	7	7	6
Northampton T	2	1	2	16	9	5
Aldershot Twn.	2	1	2	8	7	5
Bristol Rovers	2	1	2	9	8	5
Norwich City	2	1	2	9	8	5

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Glasgow Rang.	5	2	1	21	8	12
Celtic	4	3	1	22	9	11
Motherwell	4	2	0	13	5	10
Heart of Mid	4	1	1	13	6	9
Hamilton Acad	4	1	1	16	12	9
St. Mirren	4	0	2	14	10	8
Cowdenbeath	3	2	1	12	8	8
Aberdeen	3	1	2	13	8	7
St. Johnstone	2	3	1	8	6	7
Third Lanark	3	1	4	18	21	7

Second Division

Dumbarton	4	1	1	20	9	9
Hibernian	4	1	1	13	6	9
St. Bernard	4	1	1	21	11	9
Queen of the S.	4	1	1	13	10	9
Raith Rovers	4	0	2	21	10	8
Alloa Athletic	3	2	1	14	7	8
Arbroath	4	0	2	16	9	8
Albion Rovers	4	0	2	12	11	8
Brechin City	4	0	2	12	12	8
Dunfermline A.	2	2	3	15	9	6

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12—The vagaries of league football were never more clearly emphasized than at the present time by the appearance of Portsmouth at the top of the standing in the first division of the English Association Football League. At a corresponding date last season this club with only one change from the side as at present constituted occupied fourteenth place. This year it has contested five engagements and hasn't lost any and heads the table with nine points. Everton, which was at the top at this period last year, is now struggling in the lower regions with exactly the same side which reaped such a remarkable harvest in the opening stages of the last campaign. Such are the peculiarities of league soccer. Portsmouth might easily become the Huddersfield of the South of England as in 1924 it was in the third division, two years later was in first and in 1929 was one of the cup finalists. Last season it finished eighth, 11 points behind the champion after losing eight of its first dozen matches.

Portsmouth displaced Aston Villa, which now occupies second position level with a local rival, West Bromwich Albion. The last named, together with Bradford City and Brentford, pacemaker in the third southern, are the only three teams out of 88 which have secured the maximum of points in their games this season. No team in the league is without one point, but eight have yet to win their first match.

There is now only one team in the Scottish League which hasn't suffered a reverse this season and that is the champion Motherwell team, which is now running third. Hamilton Academicals, the other team which had not been beaten, lost Saturday to Motherwell, 4 goals to 1. The Glasgow rivals, Rangers and Celtics, continue at the top. In the second division four teams lead the way with nine points and Dumbarton takes pride of place by virtue of its superior goal average.

The situation in the Irish League reveals little change, but Saturday Linfield, winner last year, was defeated by Belfast Celtic on its own ground, 2 goals to 1.

TO BROADCAST TWO GAMES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Malcolm Farmer, graduate director of athletics, announced today that Yale will permit radio broadcasting of the Yale-Army and the Yale-Harvard football games this season. The broadcasts will be from the Bowl, he said, will be unsponsored and the entire costs will be borne by the broadcasting companies. The Army game will be played Oct. 22 and the Harvard game on Nov. 19.

O'NEIL SIGNS CONTRACT

SASKATOON, Sept. 12 (Canadian Press)—Peggie O'Neil, star of the 1931 Wesley junior hockey team, runner-up to the Winnipeg Monarchs for the Western Canada championship, has signed a contract with the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League.

WILKES-BARRE WINS FLAG

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 12 (AP)—The New York-Pennsylvania League baseball season came to an end last night with the Wilkes-Barre barons the 1932 champions. Harrisburg, York and Scranton ended the season in that order behind the Barons.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 88

LESLIE CLYDE (LES) MALLON

Philadelphia Phillies, National League

Born in Dallas, Texas, Nov. 21, 1907. Five feet eight inches in height and weighs about 160 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Mission club of the Pacific Coast League in 1927. Was with Akron of Central League in 1928 and 1929. Also with Fort Worth of Texas League part of 1929 and all of 1930. Philadelphia purchased him from Fort Worth in 1930. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1931—Philadelphia, National League	2b	122	.309

OPEN TITLE WON BY TEMPLETON

Easily Defeat Greentree in United States Polo Tourney Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 12—The Templeton polo team, displaying the same aggressive tactics which they had shown in the earlier match of the championship, won the United States pony polo title on International Field, Meadow Brook, Saturday afternoon, when they defeated the Greentree four, in the final match by a score of 16 to 3.

Frederick W. C. Guest, captain and No. 2 for the new titleholders, enjoyed a field day, and when the final score came was credited with 9 of his team's goals. This was due in part, however, to the absence of the regular No. 2 of Greentree, Cecil Smith, the Texan, as Eric Tyrrell-Martin, the young Englishman who substituted for him, failed to get into the play with any success, leaving the big Yale star free to rove at will.

But independently of that, the team play of the younger group, the youngest team to win the open title, entitled them to the victory. The players of the Greentree team were kept so busy staving off the incessant attacks of their opponents that they had little time to make attacks themselves. Even in the second half, when a readjustment of positions was made by Greentree, it merely halted the scoring power of Templeton, without greatly increasing the attacking force of the losers.

The first period was the best-fought of the day, with Greentree using its defensive power to hold the goal free. But a Greentree attack was finally turned by S. B. Iglehart, who drove to Winston Guest, and the latter placed a long shot for M. G. Phipps to score on.

The second and third periods settled the issue. The failure of the newcomer, Tyrrell-Martin, to fit into the lineup opened the way for Winston Guest, and three goals in the second and two more in the third were the result. The fourth chukker saw the first score for Greentree, when a drive by H. W. Williams to the boards was turned by Tyrrell-Martin with a beautiful backhander, which angled between the posts. Guest balanced this before the end of the period, making the mid-game score 7—1.

Tyrrell-Martin moved to back at the start of the second half, with the others moving forward. This gave Guest more work to do, as Gerald Balding was playing the best game of any of the Greentree team, and held the big international back from his free rushes. Balding also aided the Greentree attack, a pass from him to J. H. Whitney accounting for the second goal early in the fifth chukker. But the balance of the Templeton team now began to show its skill, as Phipps and Iglehart took up the attack, and each accounted for three goals, with Guest also adding three more to his total in the second half.

NATIONAL OPEN PONY POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Match

Pos.	TEMPLETON	GREENTREE
No. 1	M. G. Phipps	J. H. Whitney
2	F. W. C. Guest	E. H. Tyrrell-Martin
3	S. B. Iglehart	Gerald Balding
Back	R. R. Guest	H. W. Williams
		Tyrrell-Martin

Score—Templeton 16, Greentree 3. Goals—F. W. C. Guest 9, Phipps 4, Iglehart 3 for Templeton; Whitney, Tyrrell-Martin, Balding for Greentree. Referee—F. Skiddy von Stade. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Malcolm Stevenson. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

SWIMMING TITLES DECIDED

Two New England senior and one national A. A. U. junior swimming championship were decided in a meet held at the Chestnut Hill Reservoir under the auspices of the Brookline Swimming Club Saturday. Esther Morison of the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline won the women's N. E. A. A. A. U. lowboard diving title with 58.1 points. Gordon Connolly of the Boston Swimming Association won the N. E. A. A. A. U. 400-yard freestyle championship, in 5m. 58.3s. Judith Fowler of the Worcester Women's Swimming Association won the national junior 100-yard breaststroke title in 1m. 30s.

ROSE WINS AUTO RACE

DETROIT, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mauri Rose, 24-year-old dirt-track driver from Dayton, Ohio, won the 100-mile race at the state fair grounds, which might have decided the national automobile championship. Ted Frame, who has 710 points, and Bob Carey, with 680, made poor showings. The former, winner of the Indianapolis classic, finished ninth in a field of 14 starters, and Carey, after leading for 59 miles, was forced into the pits with a blown-out tire and finished seventh. Bill Cummings of Indianapolis finished second, and Al Miller of Detroit third.

FISCHER MAKES COURSE RECORD

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12 (AP)—Setting the pact with a last round of five under par, John N. Fischer of Cincinnati, United States intercollegiate golf champion, warmed up for this week's national amateur at Baltimore by winning the Queen City open Saturday. He covered the last 18 holes in 68 to set a course record and tally a 72-hole total of 286. Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati's veteran professional, carded 290. George Stark, Indianapolis, had 297.

PRITCHARD WINS LONG SWIM

TORONTO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Frank Pritchard of Buffalo Saturday won the Canadian National Exhibition's invitation three-mile swim, establishing a new record of 1h. 12m. 16s. for the distance. Clarence Ross of Chicago finished second.

Helen Fulton Wins U. S. Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MARTINS, Penna., Sept. 12—Helen Fulton of Chicago added her name to the list of United States girl grass-court tennis champions on Saturday when she defeated Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles, Calif., in the final round of the national tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—2, 11—9.

The team of Katherine Winthrop of Boston and Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., scored a victory in the doubles finals after losing the first set. The East-West combination, Miss Winthrop, United States girl indoor tennis champion, and Miss Wheeler, national hard court champion, defeated Miss Fulton and her St. Paul (Minn.) partner, Elizabeth Kesting, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman of London, Eng., defeated her doubles partner, Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., in the Middle States women's singles final, Saturday.

UNITED STATES GIRLS' LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Final Round

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—2, 11—9.

MIDDLE STATES WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Final Round

Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., 6—1, 6—2.

SIREN WINS CLASS Q TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—Again the sloop Siren, owned by O. L. Karas and brother, is the Q Class sailing champion of Lake Michigan. Siren defended successfully the Lutz Cup in the three-day series ending off Jackson Park here Sunday. The Karas boat was first in two races, winning the triangular 12-mile contest Friday in 1h. 32m. 47s., the quadrangular Saturday in 1h. 41m. 4s., and in the windward-leeward Sunday trailed Hope across the finish line by a scant second, Hope, owned by the Robinson brothers, covered the course in 2h. 12m. 23s. The points for the series were: Siren 14, Hope 13, Intruder 8, Princess and Chaperon dropped out.

NEIL WHITE WINS GOLF TITLE

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Sept. 12 (AP)—A 20-year-old college student, Neil White, and a 12-year-old grammar school girl, Clara Callender, have won California's amateur golf titles. White, University of Southern California sophomore who learned golf as a caddy in Topeka, Kan., stroked his way to the twenty-first state championship with a 3-and-2 victory over Harold Thompson, Glendale, in yesterday's 36-hole finals. Miss Callender won by the same margin from Mrs. Brent Potter, defending titlist.

WHITE SOX BUY SWANSON

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox announced yesterday the purchase from the Columbus club of the American Association of Evar Swanson, outfielder, one of the American Association's leading batsmen. Swanson, who has had trials with the Cincinnati Reds, has been hitting close to .370 and leads the association in stolen bases with 44.

MARYLAND P. C. WINS, 11 TO 3

BRYN MAWR, Penna., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Maryland Polo Club eliminated the Bryn Mawr four, 11 to 3, Saturday in the opening match of the Skidar Trophy tourney on the Bryn Mawr field. A. Foster led the scoring for the winners with five goals, Martin coming next with four, while Lanahan and MacFarland each stroked one. Reeve, of Bryn Mawr, scored two, and Maloney one.

COAST FOOTBALL STARTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Organized football practice for the 1932 season opened Saturday on the campuses of the 10 member colleges of the Pacific Coast Conference. The University of Southern California enters the present season almost universally picked as the team to beat.

JONES TIES COURSE RECORD

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 12—Bobby Jones paired with Harry H. Thomas in a match against Jay R. Monroe and Dr. F. A. Steele yesterday and turned in an individual card of 69, which tied the Knoll course record. He was out in 45 and in in 34, one under par.

SOUTHWEST TEAMS START

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 12—Seven Southwest Conference football squads started their fall training Saturday. Two colleges, the University of Texas and Rice Institute, reported the largest squads in their history. Approximately 75 players reported for the first Texas workout, while nearly that number were present for the first Institute workout. Because of a Conference ruling passed by officials several years ago Southwest elevens cannot begin practice until Sept. 10. The majority of the teams will open the season Sept. 24 against nonconference elevens. One of the closest races in history is expected with four elevens above the average in strength. Texas, Rice, Texas Christian University, and Texas A. & M. will enter the race as the favorites.

AURORA DEFEATED BY EASTCOTT, 18 TO 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 12—The Hopping family enjoyed another field day on Fleischmann Field, the home of the Sands Point Polo Club, yesterday, just as they had the week before. This time it was in the Waterbury Cup series, the handicap division of the annual fall tourneys of the United States Polo Association, and their team, Eastcott, lacked the assistance of Harold E. Talbott Jr., its organizer, Thomas Ewing Jr. being substituted. This resulted in a shift of positions, with the elder Hopping going to No. 1, while his son remained at No. 2, and Ewing went in at back, with Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., former back, at No. 3. But this made no difference in their play, and they swamped the Aurora team, in spite of the presence of Capt. C. T. I. Roark, by a score of 18 to 9. The summary:

WATERBURY MEMORIAL CUPS
—First Round

Pos.	EASTCOTT	AURORA
No. 1	E. W. Hopping	S. H. Knox
2	E. A. S. Hopping, Capt.	C. T. I. Roark
3	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	William Post 2d
Back	Thomas Ewing Jr.	D. W. Bostwick

Score—Eastcott 18, Aurora 9. Goals—E. W. Hopping 6, E. A. S. Hopping 5, Strawbridge 2, Handicap 2, Ewing, Roark, for Eastcott; Roark 4, Bostwick 3, Post, Knox, for Aurora. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight chukkers of 7½m. each.

SHUTE WINS FIRST PRIZE

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Densmore (Denny) Shute of Hudson, Ohio, seized the $1000 first prize of the Glens Falls Country Club open golf tournament Saturday with a 72-hole score of 280.

TENNIS AMATEURS PLAY IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Sept. 12 (AP)—A whole flock of tennis champions displayed their prowess in half a dozen exhibition matches at the Detroit Tennis Club yesterday.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion, teamed with Helen M. Jacobs, United States women's champion, to defeat Sarah J. Palfrey and Keith Gledhill, who shares the national doubles title with Vines, 6—3, 6—4. Then Frank A. (Frankie) Parker, United States junior singles champion, blanked Miss Jacobs, 6—0.

Jiro Sato, Japanese Davis Cup player, defeated Vines, 6—2, 6—3, but Parker defeated Takeo Kuwabara, Japanese singles champion, 6—4.

Vines and Gledhill defeated Sato and Kuwabara, 6—4, 6—4, and Miss Palfrey and Parker defeated Kuwabara and Miss Jacobs, 7—5, 6—4.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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OLD SCITUATE ONE OF NATURE'S GARDEN SPOTS

Town's Individuality Symbol of Personalities Who Have Made It

By CHARLES WELLINGTON FURLONG

Towns, like persons, may have strong individualities, expressed principally through those elements known as character and reputation, and the individuality of a town is a symbol of the thought of those personalities who have gone to make it. So, a town takes on its own aura and happy is the town that has that prized quality of character, charm. Among the many lovely towns of our New England countryside, none can claim a greater right to this quality than Scituate, Mass.

Look down through the corridors of time, that you may review in brief old Scituate of the past. Then step into this lovely garden spot of nature, Scituate of today.

Stand on the grassy sward that crests the third of Scituate's four picturesque cliffs. Eastward one looks over the boundless ocean toward Plymouth of the Old World; south across the North River over the smiling Marshfield Hills to the Plymouth of the New World, shrine of the birthplace of a New World order.

Pioneers Landed

Here into her harbor 302 year ago, that little company of pioneers landed, and the Pilgrim became the outstanding figure of Europe's first frontier of Atlantic America. Their only creed was freedom to worship God, and that is also the underlying creed of the Constitution of the United States; for it was the compact drawn up on the Mayflower which formed the basis of our Constitution —the Compact of Plymouth Colony —claimed to be the best framed of any business agreement.

But coming back to the grassy sward of Third Cliff on which we are standing. A well-designed historical sign informes us that "the first plantations of Satuit were laid out by the Men of Kent before 1628 on this Cliff, which was then much more extensive."

Who were these Men of Kent? They were not pilgrims; they were a band of merchant adventurers from that garden country of England, headed by Timothy Hatherly, who had come up from Plymouth a few years before, and realized the business possibilities of early trade of this locality.

Thirty-four years ago, the Third and Fourth Cliffs were connected by land until the great November hurricane of 1898 opened a new mouth between them for the North River. Nigh to a thousand vessels were built in this river and the shipyards of old Scituate, a town which, historically speaking, may be considered as of second importance only to Plymouth.

Many famous seagoing captains have gone out from Scituate, such as John Kendrick, who set sail in 1787 in the Columbia, launched in the North River. This ship with the Lady Washington, under Captain Robert Gray of Boston, rounded the Horn together. Kendrick in the Washington was the first man to sail through the great Juan de Fuca Strait, the first American commander to visit the northwest coast of America and to go to the Sandwich Islands for trading purposes.

Exchanged Ships

Gray exchanged ships with Kendrick on the west coast, and in the Columbia, perhaps the most famous merchant vessel ever launched in our country, on his second voyage in her to the west coast, not only discovered and charted the great Columbia River, named after his vessel, but between these voyages sailed around the world; thus, the Columbia of Scituate was the first ship to circumnavigate the globe under the American Flag.

So the Mayflower was the argosy which carried the American Republic, and the Columbia an ark of the covenant which extended its foundations and carried its laws and life into the Orient.

Practically the whole Scituate township was originally parceled out to the men of Kent, known as the Conihasset Partners. Scituate was established as a town on July 1, 1633.

While Scituate's stern and rock-bound shore bred her John Kendricks, her fertile soil gave birth to many famous men. In fact, this whole south shore of Massachusetts, from Quincy to Plymouth, has been prolific of great men, including, in the Adamses, two presidents of the United States.

Harvard University is indebted to Scituate for her first and second presidents — Henry Dunster and Charles Chauncey, both Unitarian ministers. Scituate likewise furnished to Yale perhaps her outstanding president, the Reverend Thomas Clapp, who was born in 1703.

King Philip's War

Gen. James Cudworth of Scituate commanded our forces in King Philip's War; the law may claim William Cushing as the first Chief Justice of the Free Government of the Commonwealth; engineering may point to Cornet Robert Stetson, who laid out Scituate's first roads under King James.

Poetry was enhanced through Samuel Woodworth, born in Scituate in 1785, when in New York years later one sweltering mid-summer day, he wrote that ballad, "The Old Oaken Bucket," which "will live to be repeated and sung long after wiser and grander words are forgotten."

That section of Scituate known as Greenbush shares her charms with Beechwoods, with its enchanting sylvan ways, and Egypt, that lovely, off-the-road section of the township, where low hills smile down on the sea, and the old Litchfield homestead of "Shore Acres," gray painted by time, still crests the meadowlands which slope shyly to the shingled shore of Egypt Beach, with its outlying sentinel of Cowan's Ledge.

Watch the soft heave and breathe of summer's blue sea about Cowan's Ledge, and listen to its soft rustle as it paints its wet selvedge on the shore. Watch the great combers of winter's storm bury Cowan's in a smother of foam. See the teeth of the gale in a maelstrom of fury grind the shingled beach in its great maw, and spew the seaworn stones, building higher Egypt Beach. Then one will not wonder that one of the most stirring phases of Scituate's history is that told by "old man sea."

Supported Colonies

In the American Revolution, Scituate went definitely on record as supporting the Colonies. In the War of 1812 10 of her ships were burned by the H. M. S. Bulwark, but the forestalling of a later attack by the British frigate La Hogue is not without its humor. Two sisters, Rebecca and Abigail Bates, young daughters of the lighthouse keeper, seeing the British barges approaching, played "Yankee Doodle" on a fife and drum behind the Sand Hills. The British, thinking the town was garrisoned, returned to their ship; thus, the story of how Scituate was saved by her "Army of Two" is a prize bit of history.

Among Scituate's distinguished citizens was George Lunt, United States District Attorney, a writer and a poet; also his daughter, the widow of Captain Meteyard, who inherited much of her father's talent. In her fascinating home in old Meeting House Lane, this charming old lady kept open house and served tea every afternoon. About the teacups gathered such men as Thomas William Parsons, translator of Dante, and the poet friend of Longfellow, who tells the tales in "Stories of a Wayside Inn." Here too is Parsons' friend, Richard Hovey. There sits Frederick Field Bullard, who wrote in Scituate his famous never-to-be-forgotten "Stein Song." Across the room lounges Bliss Carman. On the dining-room walls of his wee studio near by, he had inscribed to Scituate:

Over the shoulders and slopes of the dune
I saw the white daisies go down to the sea,
A host in the sunshine, an army in June.
The people God sends us to set our heart free.

Through the doorway in his adjoining study was the second verse.

The bobolinks rallies them up from the dell,
The orioles whistled them out of the wood;
And all of their singing was, "Earth, it is well!"
And all of their dancing was, "Life, thou art good!"

New England Stock

These are but a few of Scituate's outstanding personalities who have graced her countryside, and who but emphasize that sturdy New England stock from whence they sprang, the plantings of whose farms are now ripening into the harvest of fall, or whose shops and stores along Front Street form Scituate's little business center, known as The Harbor.

Beyond are its summer fleet of yachts, bathed in afternoon sunlight, and north and south and behind us, spreads a countryside charactered by great ledges, fields, forests of pine and other tress, highways winding over hilly hinterlands edged with hedges and old lichen-covered stone walls, behind which are attractive homes. Here a lovely dell or a little pond etched with rushes and daubed with lily pads; there an old mill or the blacksmith's shop where the anvil still rings.

As the land slopes seaward, it drops into marshlands—now in their early coloring of fall. These lovely, smiling marshes throb with pulsating life and mystery. Then on these marshes go, until they stop behind the beaches of sand, shingle and rock under those protecting lee, lie little Indian named ponds, soft and lush and still.

Such is the background against which these Scituate's characters moved, and on which they built their town, and as has been said, the individuality of a town is but a symbol of the thought of those personalities who have gone to make it.

(Copyright, 1932, by Charles Wellington Furlong)

Scituate Is Taken Back to Its Early Days

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OBSERVANCES AT CUDWORTH HOUSE

Upper Picture—Visitors Arriving at Historic Old Home Erected in 1723 and Now Home of the Society. Lower Picture—Miss Elizabeth Eason and Miss Marion Yenetchi at the Old Well on the Estate.

Yacht Prudence Seized With Rich Cargo of Liquors

Nearly 1200 cases of high-grade Scotch whisky and about 100 barrels of rye malt, concealed in an ingenious manner, was unloaded at the appraiser's stores today from the schooner yacht Prudence, and eight men were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney at the Federal Court on smuggling charges. Date for hearing was set as Sept. 26 and the men were released in bail.

The liquor and the luxuriously furnished yacht, estimated by customs officials to be worth nearly half a million dollars were seized in what customs men say is the largest single capture to fall into the hands of the Government since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Thomas F. Finnegan, Deputy Collector of Customs, said today that the capture was entirely due to a "hunch" and a keen sense of smell on the part of the customs men. After a half hour's search the customs officials discovered a secret panel which led to the liquor concealed in compartments below the deck.

The yacht is an oil burner with two Diesel motors and is decorated with mahogany paneling and equipped with expensive rugs, silverware and cut-glass. It is 122 feet long, 25 feet beam and registers 292 gross tons. It was built in Camden, N. J. in 1900. According to the ship registry, in June of this year the vessel became the property of Mr. Manson M. Dilloway of New York, formerly of Boston.

Radio was found in each one of the vessel's dozen staterooms. The seizure was made just before midnight Saturday. Capt. Norman McWilliams of Boston was in command of the vessel. All of the crew are said to be Boston men.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Baseball; organ.
5:15 Pierino DeBlazio, violinist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Louis Weir, organist.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Nautical skit.
8:15 Political talk.
8:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Talk, Gov. Pearson of Virgin Islands.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Soloist and organ.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 Frank Cornwell, singing violinist.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; Albert Payson Terhune.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter"; organ.
7:00 Pianist; political talk.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 Revelers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum: "Unemployment Relief by Public Building Construction."
10:30 NBC, Democratic National Committee: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.
12:00 NBC, Ralph Kiberry, soloist.
12:05 a. m.—NBC, Lew Conrad's Orchestra.
12:30 NBC, American Legion convention, from Portland, Ore.; speakers.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects; organ.
6:35 Political talks.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:15 Political talk; music.
7:30 Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Voice of the Violin."
8:45 Jay C. Flippen.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Evening in Paris Mystery.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news flashes.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Romance."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Joy Time, Irene Beasley.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Popular vocal programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Local and CBS dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Studio soloists.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "Stoopnagle and Budd."
10:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Popular programs.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30-12:00—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, musical programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
4:45 p. m.—Studio recital.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Johnny Marvin, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio; news; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p.m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves - Pittsburgh, Braves Field, Fred Hoer, reporting.

Mohawk Indian Depicted By Eight-Foot Statue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12—An eight-foot bronze figure of a Mohawk Indian will be unveiled Oct. 1 at Mohawk Park by the Order of Red Men. The figure, sculptured by Mr. Joseph P. Pollia of New York, will stand on a nine-ton boulder and will face the east to carry out its title: "Hail to the Sunrise."

ROOSEVELT TRIP TO WEST COVERS TWENTY STATES

Campaign Train Leaving for Pacific Coast to Make Many Stops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Sept. 12—A seven-car campaign train of the Democratic presidential nominee will leave here tonight to carry Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and his entourage of family, stenographers, data gatherers and newspaper men on a swing to the Pacific coast that will take him through 20 states.

According to the Governor, it is a "stop, look and listen" trip, and while it will be the occasion for four major campaign addresses and numerous informal train-platform speeches as the campaign express hurries across the continent, he intends as well, he said today, to confer with the Democratic leaders in all the states and thoroughly acquaint himself with conditions in the various parts of the nation.

Governor Roosevelt declared that the "express idea" of the 8900-mile journey was to "receive information on the scene concerning the many economic and social problems of the various areas, in order to be able to deal with them more forcefully."

The first chief stopover is Topeka, Kan., in the heart of the Midwest agricultural region, where on Sept. 14 he will speak on farm relief.

Another of his major speeches will deal with public utility regulation and hydroelectric power development, on which in his own State the Governor has enunciated a program for strict public supervision and for public retention of waterpower resources. International affairs and other aspects of the economic situation will be touched on fully, it was said, although the exact nature of the two other main addresses has not been outlined, the Governor preferring to get the "lay of the land" before committing himself to subject matter. It was stressed that his utterances on this trip will be governed largely by conditions as he finds them.

In the Governor's party will be his daughter, Mrs. Curtis B. Dall, his son, Mr. James Roosevelt, and his wife; Prof. Raymond Moley, of Columbia University, and the Governor's personal secretary, Miss Margaret Lehand. At Salt Lake City, Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, will join the party, and Mrs. Roosevelt will meet it in Arizona, where she and her husband will stop at the ranch of Mrs. John C. Greenaway, of Williams.

The Governor will be in Ohio tomorrow, stopping briefly in Cleveland, in Missouri on Wednesday, stopping at St. Louis, Jefferson City and Kansas City before going on to Topeka to deliver his speech. He will be in Denver Thursday, leaving early the following day and arriving in Salt Lake City the evening of Sept. 16, with a two-hour stop en route at Cheyenne. Remaining in Salt Lake City over Sept. 17, he will continue west the following morning, reaching Seattle on Sept. 20 and Portland, Ore., on Sept. 21. The party will be in San Francisco on Sept. 22 and in Los Angeles on Sept. 24.

The return trip will include stops at Sioux City on Sept. 29, at Milwaukee on Sept. 30, at Chicago on Oct. 1 and at Detroit on Oct. 2. The Governor will be back in Albany on the morning of Oct. 3, in time for the Democratic state convention, to be held there Oct. 3 and 4.

U. S. S. MARYLAND WINS HIGH AWARD

The engineering trophy in the battleship class for the year 1931-32, has been awarded to the U. S. S. Maryland, one of the five capital ships of the United States Navy equipped with electric drive by the General Electric Company, according to official announcement. The trophy is awarded annually to the vessel attaining the highest merit in competition, for excellence in engineering.

The battleship Nevada won second place, the West Virginia third, California fifth, Tennessee sixth and Colorado seventh, all being ships equipped with electric drive.

League of Mayors To Combat Wastes In Massachusetts

Excessive costs of municipal governments will be the focal point of attack by Massachusetts mayors and town selectmen when the proposed League of Mayors becomes an actuality, according to Mayor George Bates of Salem, instigator of the movement.

So far as Massachusetts is concerned, the proposal to join other states in a nation-wide linking of municipal executives for the purpose of promoting efficiency in city and town governments is largely the outgrowth of the business crisis, the Salem Mayor stated today.

The organization plan seems to him to hold the quickest means of checking the alarming growth in municipal expenditures, to help relieve the unemployed and to further progressive steps against future instability in government. Under the proposed plan which will take more tangible form at a mayors' meeting at Cambridge, Wednesday, Massachusetts cities will join other municipalities throughout the country in an exchange of practical ideas on how to improve municipal government.

"The business crisis," Mr. Bates said, "has helped to focus attention on the instability of certain municipal governments and at the same time has stressed the need for some form of organization to meet present and future problems. I believe the mayors' league will serve toward this end."

CRY FOR WAFFLES REACHES AFRICA

American waffles are popular on the gold coast of Africa and a market exists there for American electrical waffle irons, says Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Reports from United States Trade Commissioner L. J. Schwarz at Accra indicate, said Mr. Butler, that English residents there, who have seen his waffle iron have evinced a decided interest in it and are anxious to obtain one. He admits that native Africans would probably be slow to acquire a taste for waffles but says that there are enough English and other people in West Africa who should be potential buyers to make that section a promising market.

Ways to Cut Federal Budget $500,000,000 Being Sought

Departments Cast About for Opportunities to Reach the Goal Set by President

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Cabinet officers today were casting about in their departments for ways of cutting their budgets $500,000,000 in an effort to reach the goal set by President Hoover in a letter to them Saturday.

As recommended by the President, construction activities, speeded up so rapidly as emergency measures, were being considered as the most likely item for the major part of the cut.

Reiterating his belief that the nation is on the way to recovery, President Hoover told the Cabinet members that he believes "we can reasonably predicate our budget in the confidence that such expenditures will be less necessary for employment purposes after June of next year."

A reduction of $500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1934 will mean that the budget submitted to Congress by President Hoover next December will provide for expenditures totaling approximately $4,200,000,000. Appropriations for the present fiscal year amounted to $4,761,192,479.

Hoover's Letter

President Hoover's letter to the various administrative officers of the Government was as follows:

The budgets of the different departments and independent agencies for the year beginning July 1, 1933, are now under discussion with the Bureau of the Budget.

A study of the preliminary estimate shows that all parts of the Government are making great effort toward economies. I desire, however, that the responsible heads shall give renewed study looking to the elimination of every expenditure not absolutely essential to these times.

I have asked the Director of the Budget to make every effort to secure a reduction of at least $500,000,000 in estimates of appropriations for the next year below the appropriations made for the current year, and the coöperation of the responsible administrative officers is necessary to achieve this end.

A part of this can be accomplished in reduction of construction activities which have been so greatly speeded up during the past few years as an aid to employment. I believe we can reasonably predicate our budget in the confidence that such expenditures will be less necessary for employment purposes after June of next year.

In Advance of Need

Moreover, these works by virtue of the enormous outlay since 1930 as a means of employment will be in many particulars in advance of the country's immediate need. Other activities can well be further curtailed during the period of recovery.

Obviously nothing will more contribute to that recovery than a relief from taxation.

While the executives can budget various activities upon the lowest possible basis, still a large part of the Government activities are fixed by law and they must be budgeted for expenditure. In some of these cases the whole or part of the activities can only with the approval of Congress be suspended. I desire that such possibilities be fully developed with the Director of the Budget with view to preparing a detailed recommendation to the Congress for authority to take such action.

You will recollect that during the last session of the Congress the departments proposed to various economy committees of the Congress reductions in expenditures of this type, which failed of authorization. Such amounts would be in addition to the $500,000,000 mentioned above and they should now be again exhaustively considered.

Blockade Efforts Are Resumed In Sioux City Section

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 12 (AP)—Pickets in the farm "war" for higher produce prices resumed their attempts to blockade the highways in this section today as their leaders discussed plans to extend the movement. The leaders fixed Sept. 18 as a date for formation of a marketing association designed to further their purpose.

Meanwhile other strike leaders were scanning a conference report of four midwestern governors and representatives of five others, directed specifically to the President and Congress and recommending plans for agricultural relief.

The report, issued yesterday after the executives and their representatives had debated for two days the problems of midwestern farmers, suggested:

"That the tariff system be revised to give equality of protection to agricultural products.

"That a sound expansion of currency would do justice between debtors and creditors and enhance commodity prices.

"That the national agricultural credit system should be reorganized to refinance the American farmer at a lower rate of interest," and that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation extend its credit facilities to the farmer.

Corn for Fuel Planned

SCHUYLER, Neb., Sept. 12, (AP)—Part of Colfax County's surplus corn crop will "go up in smoke." The commissioners have decided to heat the courthouse and 62 school buildings under their jurisdiction with corn next winter.

They figure it will provide a ready market for the farmers' surplus crop and perhaps save the county some money at the same time, they estimate they can purchase corn, still on the cob, at $8 per ton. The courthouse uses about 30 tons of coal during winter at an approximate cost of $12 per ton.

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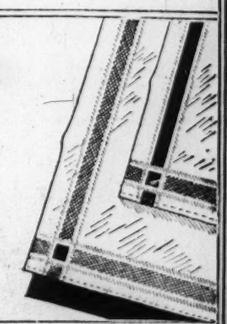

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Cow That Went to School

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

SHE was not "the friendly cow all red and white." Oh, no! Not by any means! She was a black cow, a very black cow, with only the tiniest star of white in the middle of her forehead. The schoolhouse was white, too—as white and shining as a piece of freshly made cream candy. It had the whitest of ruffly curtains at its windows and the whitest imaginable fence all around the yard. Altogether the black, black cow and the white, white schoolhouse made a very pretty picture.

The cow stood under the big oak tree near the swing and chewed her cud in the most at-home manner in all the world. How she came there, who could tell? She might, of course, have jumped over the fence, if anyone ever heard of a cow, even a black, black one, jumping so high. For that matter, if one is to talk of jumping, she might be the cow who jumped over the moon. But, at any rate, there she was on this sparkling morning in early autumn.

When the first schoolboy came trudging down the road and turned in at the white gate he stopped stock still and stared at the cow. "Well, hello there!" he said. "Where did you come from?" But the cow only looked at him and went on chewing her cud.

When the second boy came through the woods that lay behind the schoolhouse and climbed over the white, white fence, he sat a long minute on the top board and stared. "Well, hello there! Where did you come from?" he said, too. And when from all directions came boys and girls with dinner pails and bundles of books, one by one, and each by each, they stared and said, "Well, how did you get here?" But Black, Black Cow only looked at them all in her mild cow way and went on chewing.

* * *

Teacher, when she came tripping in at the gate, looking like a sweet bit of summer garden in her pink dress, wondered if the black cow did not belong to some near-by farmer. But Johnny Jenkins, who was pretty well acquainted with all the animals thereabouts, said he had never seen the black cow before.

"Well, we will just call her our visitor," laughed Miss Polly. "She seems to me to be a very well-mannered visitor, too. Let's skip in to our work and see if we can be as well-behaved."

So in they went and, if you knew Miss Polly at all, you would know that the first thing they did was to sing. The gayest, happiest, sunniest song! And though inside the white, white schoolhouse there were only a couple of dozen boys and girls they sang so heartily that any passer-by would have guessed there were at least half a hundred One, two, three songs—and then, from just outside the window, came a gentle "Moo!" and then a louder, "Moo!" Black, Black Cow would never know how funny her "Moo!" sounded coming exactly at that minute.

"She likes our singing, I'm sure," said Miss Polly, and chose another song. Black, Black Cow liked this one, too, and said, "Moo!" again.

"I think," said Miss Polly, "that since we have such an unusual visitor this morning we will just take a little time and talk about her. Who wants to tell something about the cow?"

Hands flew into the air and waved back and forth.

"She eats grass!" said Tommy McLean.

"She has horns!" offered small Susan.

"She gives milk!" suggested shy Danny Havens.

Black, Black Cow, outside the window, felt very important indeed and put her head clear inside with a loud, "Moo!" as much as to say, "I can talk, too!"

After this, Miss Polly, knowing quite well that no one was ready to settle down to multiplication tables and spelling lessons, gave them sheets of fresh white paper and asked each one to write a story about the cow. Pencils raced across the sheets, and the clock on the wall ticked away the minutes. Black, Black Cow ate grass and kept very still.

* * *

All the while, Miss Polly was keeping one eye on the road, hoping that the owner of the black cow would come riding along in search of her. When Johnny Jenkins had collected all the papers and stacked them neatly on her desk, Miss Polly said, "Now we will go to the blackboard and see how well we can manage a picture of a cow."

Everyone clapped their hands. Why, this was a regular holiday! Black, Black Cow put her head in again and said, "Moo!"—which anyone could tell meant that she was having a holiday, too.

"Anybody can draw a cow!" boasted Sammy Olman. But Sammy soon found out that there are easier things than drawing a cow.

"What's the matter with Sammy's cow?" asked Miss Polly.

Hands waved again, but it was Sammy himself who finally discovered that the ears were all wrong. Black, Black Cow laughed to herself to think that a boy who had seen cows every day of his life did not know how her ears were set on her head.

Miss Polly had another plan. "Suppose we go outside where we can look at the cow while we draw her picture. Would you like that?"

"Yes, yes, yes!" shouted every voice. So out they went with drawing paper and pencils and sat down on the warm green grass. Black, Black Cow looked at them thoughtfully. She hoped they were going to sing. But instead, everything was very quiet. Scratch, scratch, scratch went the pencils across the rough paper.

"Look closely," cautioned Miss Polly. "Then draw carefully."

It took a long time. Sammy's cow was best—anyone could tell that. Even Black, Black Cow, when they held it up in front of her, gave a pleased, "Moo!" To be sure, there were points which she felt might be improved, but on the whole Black, Black Cow thought he had done quite well.

* * *

The whole forenoon had slipped by without a single arithmetic problem or reading lesson. "Still I think we have learned quite a bit after all," said Miss Polly. Every single child said, "So do I!" Black, Black Cow said, "MOO!"

When Miss Polly proposed, "Why not eat our lunch out here?" her little flock decided there was simply no end to the nice things that might happen on a sunshiny autumn day. Out came baskets and pails, and while boys and girls ate sandwiches and cookies, Black, Black Cow kept on eating fresh green grass. It was while they were busy with lunch that the farmer came riding up on horseback. When he saw Black, Black Cow eating away peacefully, with all the children sitting around her, he laughed.

"Aha! There you are, my lady!" he called to her. "The last place in the world I should have looked for you!"

Miss Polly and the children, all talking at once, told him what a good time they had had with their visitor and how well-behaved she had been. Then Black, Black Cow had to squeeze her way out through the white gate, just as she had squeeze-squeezed her way in, and go along home with the farmer, leaving the white, white schoolhouse behind.

"Well, well!" said she to herself, as she went down the road in the warm sunshine, "so that's what school is! I never would have believed it! Why, I've been hearing Jimmy Austin say he didn't like to go to school. Whatever can be the matter with the boy!"

Black, Black Cow looked very innocent and obedient as she went along before the farmer. But what she was saying, with every step was this: "The very first chance I get, I'm going back to school again!"

When School Bells Ring

Vacation days are ended
Betty and Mary Lou,
Bobby, Dot and Jimmy,
Are glad and sorry, too.

They've said good-by to meadows,
And little rippling brooks,
And now they all go trooping by
With pencils and with books.

But school time has its pleasures,
They laugh and skip and sing,
And hurry gayly off to school,
When merry school bells ring.

WINIFRED CATHERINE MARSHALL

Six Games of Tag

1. Japanese Tag: If the player who is "it" tags you on the shoulder, you are "it" and must keep one hand upon your shoulder until you succeed in tagging someone else. Then he, too, must keep one hand upon the spot tagged until he has tagged another. And so on—

2. Cross Tag: You must watch your chance to cross between "it" and the player whom he is chasing. "It" then chases you until some one crosses between you. And so on—

3. Wood Tag: The player who is "it" must not tag any one who is touching wood. If the player who is pursued touches the house, or a tree, or anything else that is made of wood, he is safe.

4. Squat Tag: The player who is "it" chases you, but if you squat down he must not tag you. Then he chases someone else. You keep on squatting and running until "it" succeeds in tagging someone, who then becomes "it."

5. Partner Tag: All the players except "it" and one other who is called the "runner", take partners and hook their arms together. To begin the game "it" chases the runner. If the runner hooks your other arm, your partner must run, but if he hooks your partner's other arm, then you are the runner. The runner must try to hook some other player's arm before he is tagged; while, the other players of course avoid him. When the runner is tagged, he becomes "it" and the one who has been "it" becomes the runner.

6. Shadow Tag: This can be played only on a sunny day. If "it" chases you, you must try to step on someone's shadow. So long as you can remain standing on the shadow of a person, you are safe.

Under the Same Umbrella

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

Our Picture Was Taken at the Costers' and Street Traders' Donkey and Pony Show, a Show Held Every Year in Regents Park, London. The Costers Are Very Proud of Their Donkeys and of Their Finely Ornamented Clothes.

Pearlies and Their Mokes

HAVE you ever heard of "Pearlies"? Unless you are a Londoner, born and bred, it is quite possible that you will say "No," for Pearlies are a race to themselves. By trade they are costermongers, but they are called "Pearlies" because they ornament the clothes they keep for special occasions with pearl buttons. Caps, coats and trousers are often completely covered with buttons, sewn on so cleverly that they form very fine designs.

The costermongers are very proud of their pearly clothes, but they are equally proud of the donkeys (or mokes, as they call them) who pull their carts. There was a time, however, when the donkeys were so little thought about that they were badly neglected. And then came a wonderful friend to help them—the good Earl of Shaftesbury—who cared so much for anything or anyone who was in trouble, that he spent his whole life in trying to make them happy. It was he who thought of holding the first Costers' and Street Traders' Donkey Show, which is now so popular that this year 35 donkeys as well as 59 ponies took part in the Grand March Past in Regent's Park. Unfortunately the day was wet, but that did not damp the enthusiasm, and some of the costers held up enormous umbrellas to protect their mokes as well as their buttons.

Every coster who enters for the show is given six shillings (whether he receives a prize or not), a free feed for his pony or donkey, and a free tea for himself and his family, so that he may not feel himself the loser by attending the show; he is also given advice as to the best way to treat donkeys, such as the proper fitting of harness and the right kind of food.

Every year improvement is seen in the condition of the animals, and so much do the costers think of them that when the owner of Billy—a 29-year-old donkey—was asked what he would take for his moke, he replied that money couldn't buy him.

Far-Away-Land Stories Told in Rhyme

By E. M. HASKINS

Eskimo Land

YOU'VE not forgotten John and Anne? Well, just for fun, shall we suppose, instead of being what are, they'd both been little Eskimos.

I wonder how they'd like the cold, and if they'd find it really nice to stay all through the winter time in houses that were built of ice? Of course they're better off in there; outside it's dark, as black as night; for quite three weeks of every year the sun just disappears from sight!

They'd share that house with such a crowd of cousins, uncles, aunts and brothers; and find a bit of space as well for other children's dads and mothers.

There's one thing John would really like. No more you'd hear that lad complain: "Oh, bother! have I really got to wash my face and hands again?" For Eskimos of every age (although I much regret to state it), leave soap and water well alone and rarely wash—they simply hate it.

In summer time they'd dwell in tents; then surely one of John's ambitions would be to go out with the men on walrus-hunting expeditions.

Strange it would be to go to bed in glorious sunshine, and all night to find, whenever they awoke, it still was shedding golden light. For in the summer, that strange sun behaves in just the other way from what it did in winter time—and now they'd get perpetual day!

-I've never questioned John and Anne—no more have you—so no one knows whether they'd really like to be a pair of little Eskimos.

Finding a Way to Help

The best way to help people who are out of work is to start something going yourself. This is the way 11-year-old Miriam Chidalia looks at the problem. As a result, and after two weeks of hard work, Miriam has donated $3.05 to aid the unemployed.

Miriam lives in New York and she reads the newspapers. And newspapers nowadays have so much to say about unemployment. This set Miriam thinking. It being vacation time, and such matters as lessons and school books being out of the way, she decided she would do something for these unemployed herself. And it was not going to be something easy, like setting up a lemonade stand on the stoop and taking in pennies for a little work of squeezing lemons and mixing the right amounts of sugar and water. No, it should be something worthy of the cause. She would write and produce a play.

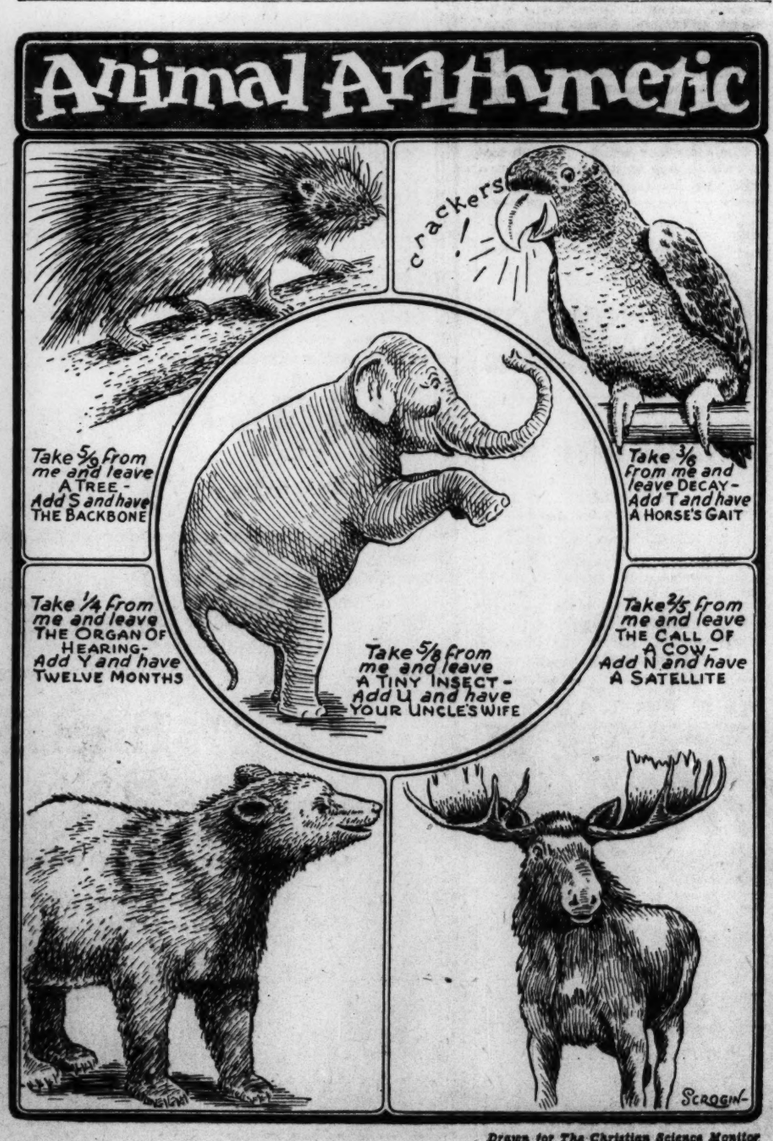
So Miriam let her thoughts wander back to the interesting things she had heard about the time when her mother was a girl, and chose for her play the impressive title "Private School Days in the Gay Nineties." There were three characters in it. Miriam herself played the teacher. Elaine Rosenberg and Rhoda Hirschberg, friends of Miriam, played the mother and the pupil respectively. Lila Rosenwasser was the announcer, Bernice Schwartz was an acrobat, and Edith Rosenwasser, five years old, sang a song. All the other girls, except Lila, are 11.

After two weeks of rehearsals they gave the play in the basement of the apartment house in which Miriam lives. More than 20 grown-ups attended it, paying four cents each for tickets. Candy and refreshments were sold during intermissions.

"We made a few mistakes," the youthful playwright and producer said, modestly. "But it went over very well."

When Miriam counted over the receipts and found that she had $3.05, she inclosed the amount in a money order to the New York Times with a letter in which she said, "We are hoping that you will see that the money will go to some worthy cause." The Times said it would be donated to the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee.

Animal Arithmetic


Take 5/6 from me and leave A TREE - Add S and have THE BACKBONE
crackers!
Take 3/6 from me and leave DECAY - Add T and have A HORSE'S GAIT
Take 1/4 from me and leave THE ORGAN OF HEARING - Add Y and have TWELVE MONTHS
Take 5/6 from me and leave A TINY INSECT - Add U and have YOUR UNCLE'S WIFE
Take 2/5 from me and leave THE CALL OF A COW - Add N and have A SATELLITE
SCROGIN

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mail Bag

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Sponge and Buzzy:

My mistress has been getting the Monitor as long as I can remember, but I was never very interested in it until the other day. She was lying on the floor reading something about Snubs when I came over and looked at the paper. I asked her who Snubs was and she told me all about him. Quite naturally, I learned about you two at the same time. When she told me that I could write to you if I wished to, I was so excited that I could hardly wait until my mistress had time enough to help me with this letter.

On account of my white paws I was named Spats, but when I first came to live with my mistress I was so very young that I had to drink milk out of a bottle and I was nicknamed "Baby."

I enjoy playing all sorts of games, but my favorite is hide-and-seek. My mistress hides somewhere in the house and when she calls me I look all about until I find her. Then I go and hide behind a door, but the trouble is that I get so curious to see where she is looking that I always come out before she finds me. I also enjoy playing peek-a-boo with my mistress's father.

I just love music, and when my mistress gets out her mouth organ and plays it, I sit beside her and cry, "Meow" at the top of my voice.

Well, I must stop writing now, but I should like you to know that I am going to watch Snubs' Diary very carefully from now on for more news of you two.

Baby B.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

We live on the North Side, on Lake Michigan, and I go swimming there every day. Chicago is a very beautiful city with many tall buildings, museums, a Planetarium, an Art Institute and a Historical Society.

I have read The Christian Science Monitor for several years and like it very much. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was four.

My hobby is collecting stamps and I now have more than 4000. I also collect postmarks and picture postcards. I should like to exchange stamps and hope to hear from boys of my age (11), from all over the world.

David D.

Winnetka, Illinois

Dear Editor:

My sister has received so many letters in answer to her letter in the Mail Bag that I should like to have girls from everywhere write to me. I am 7 years of age.

I was glad to see the article in the Monitor about the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago. We have been there, and there are so many kinds of fish.

We love to visit the Zoo at Lincoln Park. I like the orang-outang best. One day we saw them feed him and he was so funny. He rubbed his bread on his stomach, the lettuce he put on his head like a cap, but he enjoyed his melon and bananas. The rabbits have their own village, with a church, town hall, school, mill, and houses.

Dorothy Alice W.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Miriam F. (8), Los Angeles, Calif.—Collecting stamps.
Kathryn B. (9), Ardmore, Okla.
Helen Grace B. (10), Blue Island, Ill.—Especially from California. Interested in music and gardening.
Janet Ruth S. (10)—Interested in reading, swimming and collecting stamps.
Margaret G. (11)—Winnfield, La.
Betty Jean G. (11), Clarksburg, W. Va.—Especially from Spain.

Boys

Seymour R. (11), Trenton, N. J.—Interested in animals, nature and outdoor sports.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

See the Big Show
... now going on

As you read these lines, the Big Show has already begun. It's a new bill every day—right here, in your favorite newspaper. Make yourself comfortable, and turn the pages.

You'll find it a sparkling review—full of movement, and life, and interest, and *news*. News of the world of people and places. And news of the world of goods and services.

See it all; read it all. The news columns will keep you posted on events of the day, and the advertising columns—why they're news columns, too, of course. Advertisements are news of the things you need and want. If you don't want them today, you probably will tomorrow.

Here, as the news passes before your eyes, make a note of this product, and that service. *Tomorrow, when you start out to shop, you'll be able to make a bee-line for the place that has just what you want, at the price you want to pay.* Considering the tiny amount you've spent for a seat down-front, our Big Show is far, far more than your money's worth on that score alone.

THE HOME FORUM

Three Early American Eccentrics

IF ALL men were cast in the same mould, the world would be a more monotonous place. All through history we find peering out from the mass of humanity, the figures of men who were different from their fellows and whose peculiarities or eccentricities (for we are prone to consider as eccentric men who are markedly different from ourselves) add color to the picture and spice to the cake. Some of them were geniuses; perhaps all were in a way. Not all were accounted great men, however, and some are remembered only for their eccentricities. The early history of the United States is rich in such figures. Departing somewhat from the normal type—if there is any such thing—they add a sort of sparkle to the otherwise dull page.

Were you to visit the town of Manheim, Pennsylvania, on the second Sunday in June, and were you to make your way to the Zion Lutheran Church in that town, you might be fortunate enough to witness a pretty and unusual ceremony. You might see a single red rose cut from a bush in the churchyard and handed to a descendant of one of the most extraordinary characters of colonial Pennsylvania. You might hear an historical address or two and see armfuls of roses placed inside the chancel rail.

This unique ceremony, which was revived in 1892 after more than a hundred years of neglect, commemorates the fact that, in 1770, Henry William Stiegel, born Heinrich Wilhelm and later called Baron because of his grandiose manner of living, gave a parcel of land for the church, stipulating that a ground rental of one red rose a year should be paid to him or his descendants on demand forever after. It was this Baron Stiegel who manufactured the extraordinarily beautiful glassware that is now so highly prized by collectors, and it was Baron Stiegel who lived like a rocket and came down like the stick. Incidentally, he was one of the most important manufacturers and town builders of his day.

Born in 1729 near Cologne, Germany, Stiegel, with his mother and a brother, arrived in Philadelphia in the good ship *Nancy* in 1750. Poor but ambitious, he soon obtained employment with Jacob Huber, an ironmaster of Brickerville, and two years later he had the enterprise to marry his employer's daughter. His rise to fame and affluence was rapid and by 1760 he was one of the most prosperous ironmasters in the country. A few years later, he laid out the town of Manheim and established his glass factory there. His descent was no less rapid and spectacular. The year 1774 found him in a debtor's prison and his latter years were spent in poverty.

Well, Stiegel had a glorious time while it lasted. He built a mansion in Philadelphia, which he filled with costly furnishings and a retinue of servants. But this was not enough. With prosperity came a desire for baronial magnificence. In 1763 he began the building of another mansion at Manheim, bringing imported Dutch brick from Philadelphia in his own wagons. The house was forty feet square, with a chapel on the second floor and a balustraded platform on the roof. Stiegel was religious, and on Sundays he would gather his employees together in his chapel and preach to them. He was also musical and equipped a group of his employees with band instruments.

In 1767 he yearned for yet another house, and at Schaefferstown he built a tower which he called Thurm Berg and which later came to be known as Stiegel's schloss or Stiegel's folly. It was in the form of a truncated pyramid, fifty feet square at the base and seventy-five feet high, and was painted a bright red. There was a banquet hall on the ground floor and guest rooms and servants' quarters above. Here he entertained lavishly.

In these three houses, Stiegel led a life of extravagant feudal splendor. From one to another he would drive in a coach-and-six, accompanied by liveried outriders and packs of baying hounds. At Thurm Berg his approach was signalized by the firing of cannon, while at Manheim the band played martial airs on the roof.

* * *

Curiously enough, another one of my favorite eccentrics was also a glass maker—Lodewyck Bamper of New York. Having amassed great wealth in Holland in the mercantile and shipping business, he decided at middle age to set out for the New World and there lead the life of a retired gentleman. Sometime between 1720 and 1730, he set sail in his own vessel with only his personal and family possessions as cargo. The crew was composed of African slaves, and the Bamper household servants included four dusky females, named Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

When Bamper reached New York, he dazzled the eyes of the inhabitants with the variety and magnificence of his cargo. According to Rhea Mansfield Knittle's book, "Early American Glass," in addition to sixty thousand guineas, "Bamper brought over with him an enormous amount of silver plate, some gold plate, paintings and tapestries, beautiful needlework, jewels mounted and unmounted, exquisite laces from Spain and Italy, silks from France, linens from Holland, pottery and porcelain from Holland and China, fabrics for hangings and costumes, cottons from the Orient, stuffs from India, carpets from Persia—the list is astounding! There were also fine horses, peacocks and parrakeets, a pet calf, and a varied assortment of other animals and birds. There were bulbs, shrubs, and trees for a wondrous garden, tulips from the homeland, rare plants from the tropics." And last, but not least, there was a huge organ with pewter pipes.

Bamper erected a large brick house at the corner of Beekman and Gold Streets, New York, and laid out gardens in the rear extending to Ferry Street. The pipe organ was installed at one end of the long dining room, and a skilled musician was engaged to play the finest compositions of the day while the family were at meals. Rich carvings ornamented the rooms. The Dutch gardeners made a paradise of the grounds and among the shrubbery were placed life-sized figures of grenadiers, carved in wood and painted and gilded.

What became of all this grandeur? No one knows. For a number of years Bamper, unable to forsake a life of activity, engaged successfully in the manufacture and sale of glassware. He also owned and sent forth ships, and it is on record that he imported "raisins, rosin, tea-kettles, twine, writing-paper, cinnamon, ivory, and peacocks." But, as to his latter years, history is silent. It is known only that the house was dismantled years after, and the pipe organ was given to the Lutheran Church which stood at the corner of William and Frankfort Streets. In 1842 it was still in use, after more than a century of service.

* * *

A third eccentric whose tastes ran to grandeur was Timothy Dexter of Newburyport. Like Stiegel, he acquired a lordly name—Sir Timothy—and like Stiegel and Bamper he got him a lordly house. He was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1748 and moved to Newburyport in 1769, where he lived the rest of his life. His business at first was that of leather-dresser and dealer in hides and his social position was humble. After the Revolution, he made a profitable investment in depreciated currency which was later redeemed at par, and so laid the foundation of a considerable fortune. He began trading with the West Indies, and took himself seriously as a merchant prince.

Two fairly well-known but probably apocryphal legends are connected with this West Indian trade. On one occasion he is said to have invested in a lot of forty-two thousand brass warming pans which he shipped to the Antilles. Discovering that the West Indians had no use for warming pans, he sold them at a large profit as molasses ladles. Again, having shipped a cargo of mittens to the tropics under a misapprehension, he diverted them to Russia and again realized handsomely on the venture.

In 1798 he bought a large three-story house in Newburyport and hired Joseph Wilson, a ship carver, to set on pillars and arches in front of the house a number of life-sized wooden statues, painted in bright colors, of men and birds and beasts. The men thus celebrated included Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton—and Timothy Dexter. This house with its embellishments was one of the wonders of America in its day.

At one time he engaged one Jonathan Plummer as his personal poet laureate, giving him a small salary and a gorgeous suit of livery. He himself ventured into literature in a pamphlet that is still a famous item with collectors. It was called "A Pickle for the Knowing Ones." Its content was largely nonsense, its language deplorable, and its spelling atrocious. Finding that some critics objected to his lack of punctuation, he published a second edition with a full page of punctuation marks at the end and an invitation to readers to pepper and salt to taste.

WALTER A. DYER.

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The Pool

Come with me, follow me, swift as a moth,
Ere the wood-doves waken.
Lift the long leaves and look down, look down
Where the light is shaken,
Amber and brown,
On the woven ivory roots of the reed,
On a floating flower and a weft of weed
And a feather of froth.

Here in the night all wonders are,
Lapped in the lift of the ripple's swing,—
A silver shell and a shaken star,
And a white moth's wing.
Here the young moon when the mists unclose
Swims like the bud of a golden rose.

I would live like an elf where the wild grapes cling,
I would chase the thrush
From the red rose-berries.—
All the day long I would laugh and sing
With the black choke-cherries.

I would shake the bees from the milkweed blooms,
And cool, O cool,
Night after night I would leap in the pool,
And sleep with the fish in the roots of the rush.
Clear, O clear my dreams should be made
Of emerald light and amber shade,
Of silver shallows and golden glooms.
Sweet, O sweet my dreams should be
As the dark sweet water enfolding me
Safe as a blind shell under the sea.

—MARJORIE L. C. PICKTHALL, in "The Lamp of Poor Souls."

An Aquatic Display

If there is one thing about which Ben Love-a-Duck is conceited, it is his swimming. He thought he invented it. In vain did we point out other cocker spaniels, ducks, geese and swans swimming in the Serpentine. Ben said they were just copying him, and not doing it very well.

The way he invented swimming, or thought that he did, was like this.

One morning he saw the Round Pond and in he went, and had his first swim. While he was doing it, a keeper came up, and told us that no dogs were allowed in the pond. Of course, we said we were sorry, and we apologized for Ben Love-a-Duck. We told the keeper we could not swim at all; but that we would go in and rescue our dog if the keeper would not mind rescuing us. He was a kind man with a benevolent smile and he said that perhaps for once it did not matter. Would we get our dog out as soon as possible? Then he turned his back on the pond, and studied the clouds, while we did our best. It took some time to get Ben out of that pond. There were no other dogs in the water, and, imagining he had invented swimming, he wanted to bring the art to perfection.

There is one place, however, where Ben is allowed to swim. It is below the bridge that divides Kensington Gardens from Hyde Park. If you stand on the bridge, you get two beautiful and totally different views on either hand. Looking east, you see the Serpentine lying like a wide calm lake with yellow shores, and far-off woods, and in the distance a low white bridge that seems to belong to a marble palace. The sky over this open expanse is always high and beautiful. Whenever London streets seem narrow and drab, I go and look at that view and pretend I am leaning from a balcony to gaze on a foreign country. In the evening, when the yellow lights shine out in blue mists and a rose-colored sunset, it is the most wonderful country I have ever seen. It is certainly not London. It is not even Venice, though it is as Turner may have seen Venice in its most ethereal moments of enchantment.

From the other side of the bridge, the view is altogether charming. There are green banks covered with daffodils, and bosky trees and arbors, and delightful little paths running through green lawns down to the water, and a slender church spire embosomed in trees. It is a cheerful and homely scene. But I must not linger on the bridge, for Ben is waiting to give his aquatic display.

Below the bridge little boys catch minnows in glass bottles. Farther on, people bathe and dive. It is between the people and the little boys that Ben shows what he can do, but sometimes he and the little boys get mixed up.

The morning he gave his display he looked at us in a very triumphant manner. His coat was like black satin, and his ears hung down in curling love-locks on each side of his face. We all stood on the bank, and, when he leaped into the water, we applauded loudly. It was his proudest moment. Oh, how we clapped! How clever we said he was! He swam round and round, and up and down, and sideways and across, until the ducks despairingly went somewhere else. He saved balls, and sticks, and even a rag doll. People in boats got out of his way. Little boys let minnows go, and wished he was their "dawg." And when he came out, and looked surprisingly small, he shook showers of water all over us, and we told him that no dog had ever been wetter, and how did he manage it?

Suddenly Buster came on the scene. It was then that Ben discovered he had not invented swimming, after all, for Buster swam farther than Ben and I think he got wetter.

But nothing could dampen Ben's ardor. As he rushed home, he shouted to all the other dogs in the Gardens: "Hi, you fellows! I've been swimming. Can you swim? I thought I invented it, but I didn't. I only found out what fun it is. All of you meet me tomorrow morning at ten o'clock sharp, and we'll have a swim. Wuff, wuff!"

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The George Inn, at Norton St. Philip, Somersetshire, England: From a Linoleum Print by C. W. E. Morris

Fair Exchange in September

O! other eyes that love beauty,
Look through mine from this seacoast window, and share the bright hues and contrasts of September that it frames.
Then bring me if you will, some glimpse that you have caught elsewhere, with its grace that but for you I never can behold at all.
So shall we gayly barter joy for joy and be the richer for our doubled vision.
My treasure-trove then, here, for you!—
Against a thicket of sweet-bay and juniper, thrust through with shining finials of goldenrod,
And just below a doorway box thronged with petunias of glowing pink and carmine, fluttered by the breeze,
My window shows a winged carnival of gnats in tireless dance, like specks of saffron snow, though this tiniest storm is ever dizzy with its miracle of life.
While out beyond the thicket, basks a ledge of rock at low tide, tapestried with black-olive seaweed at its base, and lifting its sun-warmed sepia and iron-stained granite above in rugged contours against the ocean's lazuli.
And farther yet a bevy of gulls, swirling in tireless maneuvers above the deep, and flashing delicate heliograph signals from snowy breasts and underwings,
Interweave the graceful arabesques of their flight ornately as loops of lustrous pearls foiled on gentian silk—
This for my glimpse—
Now I am on the *qui vive* for yours!

E. W.

SOMERSETSHIRE is richly endowed with the charm of the west country, which is perhaps nowhere better exemplified than in the delightful village of Norton St. Philip and the surrounding countryside.

Should the traveler's steps direct him thither, it is not unlikely that he will pause in his journeyings as for centuries others have done before him, at the George Inn, to enjoy, however briefly, the pleasure of its mellow hospitality.

For almost a century before Columbus set forth in search of the New World, this ancient hostelry had given shelter to the wayfarer. During the reign of Edward the First, the manor of Norton St. Philip, including the George Inn, belonged to the Carthusian priory of Hinton, and here the weekly market and the annual wool fair were held. It needs but little imagination on the part of the traveler to follow the changing pageant of history, as he loiters contemplatively within its portals, which, with a dignity befitting their age, convey an atmosphere of intimate association with the tradition of bygone days.

Here, once again, he may see, imaginatively, the sturdy yeomen and archers of Henry as they march by on their way to Agincourt, or join in the wild acclaim which greeted the news that Drake and his sea dogs had repulsed the Armada; listen to the clatter of horses' hoofs and the jingle of accoutrements as Cromwell and a party of his Roundheads dismount to refresh themselves after a long and dusty ride; join in the laughter of the assembled company as the jovial landlord regales them with a story which might have come from the pen of Chaucer. The scene shifts as by a master touch and the players once more assume the garb and manner of the day, yet withal there lingers a compelling fascination in surroundings which can conjure up history spread over half a thousand years.

Awaiting Exploration

In the heart of the continent of South America, on the borders of Brazil and Venezuela, rises the Parima mountain range. These mysterious hills still await exploration. The range has never been crossed by any explorer, and the story that the Guaharibo Indians have a trail which leads across from one side to the other is probably nothing more than a fable. Viewed from a distance, the sierra rises like a vast and mist-hidden wall, crossing the country and closing in the view, holding promise of unknown and undiscovered secrets. All around is the endless forest, uncharted, unbroken, uninterrupted, the unchallenged conqueror, the master even of the mountain slopes. Perhaps, while standing on your point of vantage, the hum of some rapid in the river below, which has cost infinite labor to ascend, will be in your ears, a music made melodious only by the distance. Ever ahead, ever in front, stretches the unpenetrated and savage wilderness. On one side of the range are born certain affluents of the River Negro, belonging to the Amazon system, on the other stream of the Orinoco itself. Of the rivers whose sources have never yet been mapped, the Orinoco is one of the greatest. . . .

San Fernando de Atabapo is at the confluence of several rivers. From the south flow down the reddish waters of the Atabapo, from the sources of which there is a convenient portage to the River Negro. From the west comes the yellow flood of the Guaviare or Guayabero, swollen by the Inirida, which enters just above the village. Pouring down from the east and disappearing into the north are the imperial waters of the Orinoco. All around is the forest. In the stretches of the river below San Fernando there are two dangerous sets of rapids, the Atures and the Maipures, but they are constantly passed by the small craft which ply in these parts. On the right bank the forest is still dominant, but in the west, except along the actual margins of the streams, the llanos or plains begin to appear. The whole of the lower basin is characterized mainly by these llanos. They cover a roughly semicircular area, which incloses all the land between the western and northern tributaries of the Orinoco from the Guaviare round to the Atlantic coast opposite Trinidad. From the Guaviare north to the Meta is a little-known part, and for many the llanos mean principally the land from the Apure to the Guárico, which has as center and focal point San Fernando de Apure. These plains have witnessed some strange passages of history. Originally many Indian tribes claimed them as their natural habitat, but with the lapse of time and the vicissitudes of fortune they have mostly disappeared.

—K. G. GRUBB, in "Amazon and Andes."

Return

Leaves talked in the tree
"It will be,"
Wind with lifted tune
"Soon,"
A squirrel shook the bough,
"Quick," "Now."

Branch is not changed:
Stands the high stairway where the squirrel ranged,
Just as it stood.
Wind, on fallen key,
"It had to be";
Leaves drift through the wood.

—GEOFFREY SCOTT: "Poems."

Unseen Opportunities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SEEKING a solution for some problem, it is the experience of many of us to underestimate the availability of our present environment. Indeed, the tendency to belittle the resources at hand as being of slight value is quite a common tendency. The manifest reason for this is that most people are prone to look almost entirely to material means in their times of trouble and distress.

It is related in II Kings that a servant of Elisha became dismayed and cried out when he perceived that the city where he and his master were was surrounded by "an host" of the enemy forces, "Alas, my master! how shall we do?" To which Elisha replied by telling him to "fear not," praying that the Lord might open the eyes of his servant, that he might see. And the Lord answered his prayer and opened the servant's eyes, and he saw that "the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." A beautiful story, one will say, but that was a miracle. Of what avail is a miracle in this age? The question itself implies a belief that the age and dispensation of miracles has passed.

For more than fifty years Christian Science has been available to meet the needs of humanity, and it has proclaimed the profound truth that what are called miracles in the Bible were not contrary to God's law, but were divinely natural manifestations. Moreover, these evidences of answered prayer are seen today in the experiences of uncounted thousands of people who have been healed and blessed by Christian Science.

Let us ponder some of the points that may be learned in the lesson of Elisha's servant. There was abundant help at hand. Elisha saw it and was unafraid. There was no lack of chariots and horses with which to counter the enemy forces, for the mountainside was full of them. What the young man needed was that his eyes should be opened that he might see this present, available help. If the story be applied to our present experiences, are not there times when the enemy, such as fear of lack, conditions of unemployment, displacement, or wrong environment, would seem to pursue us with great hosts of depressing, destructive arguments? Do we not become frightened as did this young man of old? Do we not seem almost oblivious of there being any present aid in the environment where we are? How comforting and reassuring, at such times, would it be to have some soldier of God—some one imbued with deep faith in and an understanding of God's all-power and ever-presence, such a one as Elisha—come and pray that our eyes be opened, pray that our spiritual vision of the real be made clear; that we might actually understand that God's unfailing and abundant supply is just at hand, here and now, for our use! And what joy in learning at this point in our experiences that God is, and that He is ever present to satisfy every human need!

An illustration of this may be noted in the experience of a young man who, looking for employment, found himself in an environment which outwardly presented no opportunity for service. He turned resolutely to Christian Science for help; and through its ministrations he was able to lift his thought above fear, anxiety, and depression. Soon he found himself in a realm of joyful, freedom-giving peace, in the expectancy of good, in the consciousness and the faith that God indeed is ever present, ever available, answering all righteous prayer. He began to realize that opportunity is ever present, and that the right idea of work is one of loving service to his fellow men. He was seized with a desire to do his part in the constructive work of the world. Very soon an opportunity presented itself to him in the form of a business of his own. The former owner, wishing to retire, was glad to turn over his business to one who manifested such sterling qualities and such fine character as this young man. So his eyes were opened, as were those of Elisha's servant. The faith that God would supply his need, coupled with the qualities of honesty and integrity, and the right idea of work, found an immediate avenue for expression. Thus, the eyes (spiritual vision) of this young man were opened, and he saw and experienced the fact that God's ideas are ever at hand to meet every human need, and that these ideas are always adequate to rout the enemy, the armies of fear and doubt and limitation.

On page 230 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

ΑΟΡΑΤΟΙ ΕΥΚΑΙΡΙΑΙ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἐνῷ ζητοῦμεν λύσιν διά πρόβλημά τι, εἶναι πεῖρα πολλῶν ἡμῶν νὰ ὑποτιμῶμεν τὴν ὠφελιμότητα τοῦ παρόντος περιβάλλοντος ἡμῶν. Πράγματι, ἡ τάσις νὰ μικροποιοῦμεν τοὺς ἀνὰ χεῖρας πόρους ὡς ἀσημάντου ἀξίας, εἶναι ἀρκετὰ συνήθης τάσις. Ἡ προφανὴς αἰτία δι' αὐτὸ εἶναι ὅτι οἱ περισσότεροι εἶναι διατεθειμένοι νὰ ἀποβλέπουν σχεδὸν ὁλοτελῶς εἰς τὰ ὑλικὰ μέσα ἐν ταῖς ὥραις αὐτῶν τῆς ἀνησυχίας καὶ κακοπαθείας.

Ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὸ Β' Βιβλίον τῶν Βασιλέων ὅτι ὑπηρέτης τις τοῦ Ἐλισσαιὲ ἐτρόμαξε καὶ ἔκραξεν ὅταν ἀντελήφθη ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ αὐτὸς καὶ ὁ κύριός του εὑρίσκοντο ἦτο περικυκλωμένη ὑπὸ "στρατεύματος" τῶν ἐχθρικῶν δυνάμεων. "Ὦ, κύριε! τί θέλομεν κάμει;" Εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ὁ Ἐλισσαιὲ ἀπεκρίθη λέγων εἰς αὐτόν, "μὴ φοβοῦ" καὶ προσηυχήθη ὅπως ὁ Κύριος ἀνοίξῃ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ ὑπηρέτου του, ἵνα δυνηθῇ νὰ ἴδῃ. Καὶ ὁ Κύριος ἀπήντησεν εἰς τὴν προσευχήν του καὶ ἤνοιξε τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ ὑπηρέτου, καὶ ἴδεν ὅτι "τὸ ὄρος ἦτο πλῆρες ἵππων καὶ ἁμαξῶν πηρὸς περὶ τὸν Ἐλισσαιέ." Ὡραῖον διήγημα θὰ εἴπῃ τις, ἀλλ' αὐτὸ ἦτο θαῦμα. Τί ὠφελεῖ τὸ θαῦμα εἰς τὴν ἐποχὴν αὐτήν; Ἐξ ἑαυτῆς ἡ ἐρώτησις ὑπονοεῖ πίστιν ὅτι ἡ ἐποχὴ καὶ ἡ ἐκτέλεσις τῶν θαυμάτων παρῆλθον.

Ἐπὶ πλέον τῶν πεντήκοντα ἐτῶν ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ὑπῆρξεν ἐπωφελὴς εἰς τὸ νὰ ἀπαντᾷ τὰς ἀνάγκας τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, καὶ ἐκήρυξε τὴν βαθεῖαν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι τὰ ἐν τῇ Βίβλῳ ὀνομαζόμενα θαύματα δὲν ἦσαν ἐνάντια τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀλλ' ἦσαν θείως φυσικαὶ ἐκδηλώσεις. Ἐπὶ πλέον, αἱ ἀποδείξεις αὗται ἀπαντηθείσης προσευχῆς βλέπονται σήμερον εἰς τὰς πείρας ἀμετρήτων χιλιάδων ἀνθρώπων οἵτινες ἐθεραπεύθησαν καὶ ηὐλογήθησαν ὑπὸ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης.

Ἂς ἀναμετρήσωμεν μερικὰ τῶν σημείων ἅτινα δυνατὸν νὰ μάθῃ τις ἐν τῷ μαθήματι τοῦ ὑπηρέτου τοῦ Ἐλισσαιέ. Ἦτο πρόχειρος ἐκεῖ ἄφθονος βοήθεια. Ὁ Ἐλισσαιὲ τὸ ἴδεν καὶ παρέμενεν ἄφοβος. Δὲν ὑπῆρχεν ἔλλειψις ἁμαξῶν καὶ ἵππων διὰ τῶν ὁποίων νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσουν τὰς ἐχθρικὰς δυνάμεις, διότι ἡ πλευρὰ τοῦ ὄρους ἦτο πλήρης ἐξ αὐτῶν. Ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ὁ νέος ἐχρειάζετο ἦτο νὰ ἀνοιχθῶσιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοί του ἵνα δυνηθῇ νὰ ἴδῃ τὴν παροῦσαν ταύτην καὶ ἐπωφελῆ βοήθειαν. Ἐὰν ἡ διήγησις ἐφαρμοσθῇ εἰς τὰς παρούσας πείρας ἡμῶν, δὲν ὑπάρχουν στιγμαὶ ὅπου ὁ ἐχθρός, ὅπως ὁ φόβος τῆς ἐλλείψεως, αἱ καταστάσεις ἀρρώστιας, ὁ ἐκτοπισμός, ἢ τὸ μὴ ὀρθὸν περιβάλλον, φαίνονται νὰ μᾶς καταδιώκουν μὲ μεγάλα στρατεύματα πιεζόντων, καταστρεπτικῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων; Δὲν τρομάζομεν καθὼς ὁ νέος αὐτὸς τοῦ παρελθόντος; Δὲν φαινόμεθα σχεδὸν λησμονοῦντες ὅτι ὑπάρχει παροῦσα βοήθεια ἐν τῷ περιβάλλοντι ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ εἱμεθα; Πόσον παρηγορητικὸν καὶ ἐνθαρρυντικὸν θὰ ἦτο νὰ ἔχῃ τις εἰς τοιούτους καιροὺς στρατιὼν τινὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ—κάποιον πεποτισμένον μὲ βαθεῖαν πίστιν εἰς, καὶ μίαν ἀντίληψιν περὶ τῆς παντοδυναμίας καὶ πανταχοῦ παρουσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοιοῦτον ὥπως τὸν Ἐλισσαιὲ—νὰ ἔλθῃ καὶ νὰ προσευχηθῇ ἵνα οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἡμῶν ἀνοιχθῶσι, νὰ προσευχηθῇ ἵνα ἡ πνευματικὴ ὅρασις ἡμῶν τοῦ πραγματικοῦ, καθαρισθῇ ἵνα ἀντιληφθῶμεν πραγματικῶς, ὅτι ἡ ἄσφαλτος καὶ ἄφθονος προμήθεια τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι πρόχειρος, ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα, πρὸς χρῆσιν ἡμῶν! Καὶ ὁπόια χαρὰ μανθάνοντες εἰς τὸ σημεῖον αὐτὸ τῶν πειρῶν ἡμῶν, ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι, καὶ ὅτι εἶναι πάντοτε παρὼν νὰ ἱκανοποιήσῃ πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπίνην ἀνάγκην!

Μία διευκρίνησις τοῦ τοιούτου, δυνατὸν νὰ σημειωθῇ ἐν τῇ πεῖρᾳ νέου τινος, ὅστις, ζητῶν ἐργασίαν, εὗρε τὸν ἑαυτόν του εἰς ἕνα περιβάλλον ὅπερ δὲν παρουσίαζεν ἐξωτερικῶς εὐκαιρίαν δι' ὑπηρεσίαν. Ἐστράφη ἀποφασιστικῶς εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην διὰ βοήθειαν· καὶ μέσῳ τῶν ὑπηρεσιῶν αὐτῆς ἐβοηθήθη νὰ ὑψώσῃ τὴν σκέψιν του ὑπεράνω τοῦ φόβου, τῆς ἀνησυχίας καὶ τῆς καταπτώσεως. Ἐνῳρὶς εὗρε τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἐν βασιλείῳ περιχαροῦς, καὶ ἐλευθερίαν διδούσης εἰρήνης, ἐν τῇ προσδοκίᾳ τοῦ καλοῦ, ἐν τῇ συναισθήσει καὶ τῇ πίστει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς πράγματι εἶναι πανταχοῦ παρών, πάντοτε εὐχρηστος, ἀπαντῶν εἰς πᾶσαν δικαίαν προσευχήν. Ἤρχισε νὰ κατανοῇ ὅτι ἡ εὐκαιρία εἶναι πάντοτε παροῦσα, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ὀρθὴ ἰδέα τῆς ἐργασίας εἶναι μία ἰδέα φιλοστόργου ὑπηρεσίας εἰς τοὺς συνανθρώπους του. Ἐπληρώθη μὲ μίαν ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ κάμῃ τὸ μέρος του εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομητικὴν ἐργασίαν τοῦ κόσμου. Λίαν ἐνῳρὶς εὐκαιρία τις παρουσίασε τὸν ἑαυτόν της εἰς αὐτὸν ἐν εἴδει ἰδικῶν του ἐργασιῶν. Ὁ πρώην ἰδιοκτήτης, ἐπιθυμῶν νὰ ἀποσυρθῇ, ἦτο εὐχαριστημένος νὰ παραδώσῃ τὰς ἐργασίας του εἰς ἕνα ὅστις ἐξεδήλωνε τοιαύτας γνησίας ἰδιότητας, καὶ τοιοῦτον ὡραῖον χαρακτῆρα, ὅπως ὁ νεανίας οὗτος. Οὕτω οἱ ὀφθαλμοί του ἠνοίχθησαν, καθὼς αὐτοὶ τοῦ ὑπηρέτου τοῦ Ἐλισσαιέ. Ἡ πίστις ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς θὰ ἐφρόντιζε διὰ τὴν ἀνάγκην του, συνδεδεμένη μὲ τὰς ἰδιότητας τῆς τιμιότητος καὶ ἀκεραιότητος, καὶ μὲ τὴν ὀρθὴν ἰδέαν τῆς ἐργασίας, εὗρεν ἄμεσον δίοδον δι' ἐκφρασιν. Οὕτω, οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ (πνευματικὴ ὅρασις) τοῦ νεανίου τούτου ἠνοίχθησαν, καὶ ἴδε καὶ ἐδοκίμασε τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι αἱ ἰδέαι τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι πάντοτε πρόχειροι ν' ἀπαντήσουν πᾶσαν ἀνθρώπινον ἀνάγκην, καὶ ὅτι αἱ ἰδέαι αὗται εἶναι πάντοτε ἐπαρκεῖς νὰ κατατροπώσουν τὸν ἐχθρόν, τοὺς στρατοὺς τοῦ φόβου, τῆς ἀμφιβολίας καὶ τοῦ περιορισμοῦ.

Ἐν σελίδι 230 τῶν "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διαφόρων Συγγραμμάτων) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει, "Ἡ ἐπιτυχία ἐν τῇ ζωῇ ἐξαρτᾶται ἀπὸ τὴν ἐμμενῆ προσπάθειαν, ἀπὸ τὴν βελτίωσιν τῶν στιγμῶν, περισσότερον, ἀπὸ οἱονδήποτε ἄλλο πρᾶγμα."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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HARRY

STOCK MARKET PRICES TAKE SHARP DROP

Wide Break in Rails Is Feature—Trading Large in Volume

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Selling poured into the stock market from all sides today, sending prices skidding in the most violent manner since the market turned upward more than two months ago.

While business and trade news continued to reflect seasonal improvement more decisively than at this period in either of the preceding two years, traders evidently felt that the 100 per cent appreciation in values had fully discounted the better tone in general business, and there was a rush to lighten commitments.

Rails broke widely, with losses of 5 to more than 7 points appearing in Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Atlantic Coast Line, Lackawanna and Delaware & Hudson.

After leaders had lost 2 to more than 5 points, the list recovered 1 to more than 2 points from the bottom.

The later tone was steadier, and trading was active, with a turnover of about 4,200,000 shares. Santa Fe dropped 6 and Union Pacific about 5, then recovered 2 points.

U. S. Steel lost more than 3 points, then recovered about a point. American Telephone dropped 3, then regained half its loss.

These movements were typical of many prominent issues.

Railroad bonds turned heavy at the start, and appeared to drag stocks after them.

Despite the pronounced upswing in freight car loadings in the last two weeks, and indications that carrier earnings generally improved somewhat in August, selling of these issues evidently reflected fresh realization that many prominent carriers are still failing to earn their fixed charges, and are leaning heavily on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced approval of a loan to the Nickel Plate to pay off only 25 per cent of the note maturity due Oct. 1, and making that conditional upon agreement of holders of the notes to extend 75 per cent of the principal amount for at least three years.

Setback Overdue

Many brokerage quarters were inclined to accept the sweeping reaction in shares philosophically, pointing out that a real technical setback had been long overdue, that the short position had been substantially reduced, and that a good reaction which would lure a substantial short position back into the market would strengthen its technical position. Short selling, according to usually well-informed brokerage quarters, has increased sharply in the last few days.

Houses with foreign connections reported that French speculators who had been active buyers here some weeks ago had largely taken their profits. Much of the buying that came from London, it was explained, however, had been for long-term investment, and holdings acquired for such accounts were being retained.

A number of stocks in which bull groups were rumored to have been active broke rapidly, and support was evidently withdrawn. Weakness of the coppers was said to reflect some disappointment over stubborn refusal of consumers to be prompted into making substantial purchases of the metal by the recent increase in the price to 6¼ cents a pound.

Farm implements reflected a slump in cotton and grain markets. Indications were that the freight movement was being well maintained, despite the slump in carrier issues. Santa Fe, the first big trunk line to report for the week ended Sept. 10, showed loadings of 22,052 cars, only 220 cars under the previous week, despite the Labor Day holiday.

Rail Bonds Weak

Reactionary tendencies in low-priced rail issues today unsettled the bond market.

Nickel Plate 6s, due next month, were off 9 points at the opening, and receded some 7 more points later. The road's 4½s and 5½s were also under pressure. Other speculative carrier loans joined the selling movement with losses of 2 or more points before mild support appeared.

The weakness of the second-grade transportation group was generally attributed to reports from Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission favored further restrictions on loans to the carriers.

In the case of the Nickel Plate the agency, it was said, had intimated it would approve cash payment of only 25 per cent on the company's 6s which mature Oct. 1. At the same time the commission approved a relief loan of $6,800,000 to the Nickel Plate Saturday. It was said that the Initerstate Commerce Commission felt the 6 per cent bondholders should extend 75 per cent of their holdings for a three-year period.

Other somewhat heavy rail losers at one time included bonds of Allegeny Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, New York Central, St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern and Frisco. The higher grade issues held comparatively steady.

Losses of a point or more were recorded by some utilities and industrials. International Telephones were noticeably weak as were Utility Power & Light and American & Foreign Power loans. The rubbers and oils were easy.

The strength of Argentine obligations was a feature of the foreign section, gains of 2 or more points being registered in this list. The United States Government department held to a narrow range in quiet trading.

JACKSONVILLE RETAIL UPTURN

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 12 — Merchants here in all lines are experiencing material increases in business over like season last year, says the Chamber of Commerce. Recent sales are 3 per cent to 20 per cent greater than the last summer season of 1931. August trading in women's clothing was 20 per cent above the previous August. Furniture dealers announced an 8 per cent to 10 per cent increase. Department stores generally reported 3 per cent to 10 per cent increase over August, 1931. Other lines averaged 3 per cent to 20 pe. cent above a year ago. Wholesale prices have advanced generally 10 per cent the past 30 days.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.12	Last Sept.10
3	⅜		Abitibi Pow & P	1200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9¼	1½	1.20	Abitibi pf	400	5¾	5	5	
9½	1⅝		Adams Express	1400	8¾	7	7½	8¾
30½	12	2	Adams Millis	400	20¼	19	20¼	19¾
13⅞	9½		Addressograph	300	13⅛	12	13	13⅞
4⅝	1¼		Advance Rumely	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	9⅛	8	9	9½
63½	30⅞	4½	Air Reduction	3100	58¾	54⅝	57	59⅝
3⅛	⅛		Airway Elec App	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1700	11½	10¾	10⅞	10½
3⅝	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1400	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
8	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	7½	7	7	7⅞
7¾	¾		Alleghany pf xw	100	7	7	7	
8	¾		Allegh pf ww XL	400	7	6¾	6¾	7¾
15	3¼		Alleghany Steel	10	15	15	15	
87⅜	42½	.61	Allied Chem	21400	83	78	19¼	83¾
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	
15¼	4		Allis Chalmers	1200	12⅞	10⅝	10¾	13
20½	12	2	Amerada	400	21¾	21½	21½	21½
15⅜	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	400	12⅝	11½	11½	
22½	5		Am Bank Note	100	18½	18½	18½	19
2⅜	⅛		Am Beet Sugar	400	2½	2	2	2⅜
17⅜	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	16¼	16¼	16¼	17
90	40	7	Am Branke S&F pf	80	78	77	77	
73⅞	29⅜	5†	Am Can	25100	58⅝	55⅜	56	59
129	93⅞	7	Am Can pf	100	128	128	128	128½
16	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	1100	12⅜	11½	11½	12½
50	16		Am Car & F pf	1300	36	31	31	35⅞
7	1⅛		Am Chain	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
26	7		Am Chain pf	100	16	16	16	
37⅝	18	3†	Am Chicle	400	35	34	34	
6	2		Am Chlorine	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
20¾	11		Am Com Alcohol	1200	24⅜	22½	24¼	24
5	1		Am Encaustic T	100	3	3	3	3½
15⅞	2¾		Am European	200	13¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
15	2		Am & For Pow	5100	12¾	10	10¼	12½
33	3⅜		Am & For Pow 6	100	18	18	18	
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	1100	21	18	18	
71¼	23¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	1400	16	14	14	17¾
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅞	1		Am Hide & L	1100	5⅞	5½	5½	6¼
26	4⅞		Am Hide & L pf	100	21½	21½	21½	
21⅜	7⅝	2	Am Ice	2100	10¾	9¾	10	10¼
12	2¼		Am International	3300	10⅜	8½	9⅛	10½
15⅛	3⅜		Am Locomotive	400	12	9⅞	9⅞	11½
9	1½		Am Metal	100	7½	6⅛	6⅛	7⅜
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	20	25¾	24	24	27
17⅛	3		Am Power & Lt	6400	15⅜	13	13¼	15⅞
58	15½	6	Am R&L 6% pf	1700	48½	47½	47½	
49⅜	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1100	41⅜	38	38	48½
11½	3¼		Am Radiator	4400	11⅜	9½	10¼	11⅜
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	3700	16	13½	14	15⅝
29¼	13⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	1200	23	21⅜	23	
22	3¼		Am Seating	400	3¾	3	3	3½
27⅛	8½		Am Smelt & Ref	4200	22¾	10	19⅞	22⅞
85	27		Am Smelt & R pf	100	60	58½	58½	
14½	3		Am Steel Fdries	1300	12⅜	10¼	10⅝	11⅜
34¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	30½	29⅝	29¾	32
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	84	84	84	
117⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	37100	116⅜	113¼	114⅜	116½
25	4		Am Type Fdrds	200	17¼	17	17	
70	10½		Am Type F pf	10	33	32	32	32
34½	10	2	Am Wat W&E	2700	31⅛	27	28	30
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	1400	28	25½	25⅞	27⅜
9⅞	1⅜		Am Woolen	1300	8¾	7⅛	7½	7⅞
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	1100	36¾	32½	33⅞	36½
2¼	⅛		Am Writ Pap ct	200	2	2	2	
6⅜	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	700	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅜
14⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	6300	15⅛	12	13	15½
14⅞	3		Anaconda Wire	400	13	12	12	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1400	13½	12¾	12¾	14
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	74¼	74¼	74¼	73
13⅛	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	14	14	14	14½
21⅜	3⅜		Armour Ill A	1700	3⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅜
13⅜	7⅜		Armour Ill B	1500	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15¼	3½		Armour Ill pf	1200	13¾	11½	12⅜	12¾
2¾	⅝		Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¾	2¼	2¼	2½
11	3		Asso DryGoods	400	9⅛	8½	8½	8⅝
40	7		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	40½	40½	40½	
35	15½		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	30	30	30	
16½	6½	.50	Asso Oil	40	15	15	15	
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	8700	59	53¼	54⅜	59¾
86	33	5	Atchison pf	400	72	70	70	72½
44	9¾		Atl Coast Line	1400	35	29½	32	38½
12	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	6300	20⅛	18	18½	20⅜
25½	7½		Atlas Powder	100	17⅛	16	16	
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	17400	65¼	60¼	62	64¼
1⅜	⅛		Austin Nichols	100	1⅞	1½	1½	
17½	11	1	Austin Nichols A	20	17½	17½	17½	
7	½		Aviation Corp Del	1100	6⅛	5½	5¾	6⅜

—B—

117⅜	2	..	Baldwin Loco	900	10½	8½	8¾	10
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	30½	24	25½	
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3900	18¼	16	16⅛	18¾
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	21	19	19	24
99	44	6½	Bamberger pf	20	85	84⅞	84⅞	
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1200	6¼	6	6⅛	6½
45½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	700	21⅜	19¼	19½	21¼
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	1200	7⅜	6½	6⅞	7⅝
78¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	7100	14⅝	12⅛	12⅞	14¾
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	1200	16¼	14⅜	15	15½
24⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	83100	26½	23¾	24⅝	26
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	54⅞	48	49	52¼
61	50	7	Bloomingdale pf	80	60	51	51	
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	15½	13¼	14	16½
53	31	4	Bon Ami A	200	52½	52½	52½	50
43⅛	20	2	Borden	3400	31	29⅛	29⅞	31⅛
13½	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	12	10⅝	11	12⅜
19⅛	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	15	15	15	
1¼	¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	1200	7¾	6⅜	6⅝	7⅝
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	2200	26	24	24½	26¼
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1100	61	60¾	60¾	61
10¼	2⅞	5	Brooklyn Queens	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	81	79	79	83
4½	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1⅝	1½	1½	
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
10⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	8½	8	8	
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	300	2⅜	2	2	2⅞
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3⅜
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	6¾	6	6	
27⅛	1	..	Burns Bros A	500	17⅜	15⅝	15⅝	
13½	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1100	11⅜	10¾	11	11⅝
71¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	1200	8½	8	8	8⅛
6⅝	7¼	..	Bush Term Deb	70	22¾	21½	21½	
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	51	50	50	52
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
5½	1⅞	..	Butterick	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	5
24½	7	..	Byers	2700	21½	17½	18½	21½
64	35¼	7	Byers pf	10	62	62	62	

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	1500	18	15½	16	17½
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1	1	1	1
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	6⅜	5½	5½	6⅜
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1000	14	12¼	12¼	13⅜
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	16000	18⅜	15¾	16⅜	18¾
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh pf	22000	59¾	53¾	55	59¼
75	30	.50	Case Thresh pf		66¼	66¼	66¼	70¼
15	4⅜	2	Caterpillar Trac	500	11½	10⅜	11	11½
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	400	9⅜	8	8½	9½
20¼	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	200	19¼	18⅜	19¼	
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	3000	13	10⅝	11¼	12½
3⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	3⅞	2⅞	2¾	3⅜
30	11½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	500	30	29½	29½	30
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	18½	15¾	16	18⅝
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	35000	27	23⅛	23½	26¼
3¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill	300	3	3	3	4
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4½	4½	4½	
15½	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	13½	12½	13½	
6⅝	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	1900	6⅜	3	3	3⅜
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2700	6⅜	5	5¼	6⅛
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2000	6¼	5⅛	5¼	6⅛
12	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1500	12	11⅜	11⅜	12
16⅝	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	11	9¼	9¼	1
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	300	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
21	5	1	Chrysler	50000	18¾	16¼	17⅛	18¾
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	15	14¼	14½	14⅞
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	17	15¾	15⅞	17
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	700	85	85	85	
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	700	8	7½	7½	8⅛
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	11½	10½	10½	12⅜
20⅞	4¼	2a	Columbia Gas	1500	18¾	16	16⅞	19
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	400	78	78	78	77½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	170	37	33½	34¾	36¾
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pilc vct	30	12	12	12	12¼
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	800	6⅜	6½	6½	6¾
27⅛	10⅛	2	Comm Inv Tr	—	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23½
13¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2400	13	11⅛	11⅞	13
5⅛	1⅜	..	Commwlth & So	3300	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅝
68½	27⅛	..	Commwlth &S 6pf	500	62⅜	62½	62½	
12	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	600	11	10½	10¾	11½
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3	3	3	3
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	1000	7	6¾	6¾	7
69¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	11500	63	60¾	60⅜	63¾
93⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	95½	95½	95½	
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	1400	7⅜	6¾	6¾	7¼
9	4	..	Consol Oil	700	8½	8	8	8
11½	2⅜	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	6	6	6	
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	1¼	1	1	1⅛
8	2⅜	..	Cont Baking A	900	7½	7½	7½	7½
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	1000	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	700	44	43	43	43½
34½	17⅞	2	Cont Can	1700	34½	31½	32	33⅜
8¼	2	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	19	18	18⅝	19½
13⅞	5⅜	..	Cont Motors	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9½	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	1500	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
¾	24¾	3	Corn Products	2900	48½	46	46	48⅝
7	1½	..	Coty	1200	6½	5¾	5¾	6⅜
23	13½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	400	21	20¾	20¾	21⅞
6¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	6	5¾	5⅞	6⅜
3	½	..	Crown Zellerback	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	100	2⅝	2¾	2¾	3
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	2⅞	2½	2½	
26	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	22	22	22	22
½	⅛	..	Cuban Cane Pr	700	22½	22	22	
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	1600	22	19	18¾	22
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	75	75	75	
3	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	20000	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	3⅞
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	10½	10	10	11

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	600	6⅜	6	6	6½
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	10½	10	10	10⅞
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	1600	85	79	82½	85½
45¼	8½	..	Del Lack & W	1200	40	34½	34½	40
9	1½	..	Denver & G pf	100	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	100	94¼	93	93	93¾
168	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	200	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	1100	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
18½	11¼	.50	Dominion Stores	700	16⅜	16	16	16⅞
14⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	900	14½	13⅜	14	12
12½	2½	..	Dresser B	200	6	6	6	
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	2000	42⅞	38⅝	39¼	42¾

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	2500	58¾	54	54½	58½
2	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	1300	2½	1¾	1¾	2
12½	2¼	..	Eitingon S pf	1100	8¼	8	8	
32¾	61	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	24	21½	22	24
14	⅜	..	Elec & Mps Ind	900	2½	2½	2⅝	3
15¾	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2000	14¾	11	12⅛	14½
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	600	42	42	42	
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	36½	36½	36½	
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	1500	29½	27	27	29
101¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	700	50½	50¼	50¼	52¼
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	1200	48	41	41	
11⅜	2	..	Erie RR	600	9½	9	9	10½
15⅞	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	11½	11½	11½	12
10½	½	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	9	9	9	

—F—

47¾	15	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	22	22	22	
16⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	1400	7¼	6¼	6¼	7
21¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1400	19	18⅜	18⅜	20¼
18⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	2100	16	14⅞	14⅞	15⅞
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	100	51	51	51	52½
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	6100	⅝	⅜	⅜	½
2¾	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	1600	1¼	⅞	⅞	1¼
10	4¼	..	Florsheim Shoe	100	9½	9½	9½	
5⅜	1	..	Foster-Wheeler	3500	13½	11½	12¼	13¾
23⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19	19	19	20
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
26⅜	11	3	Freeport Texas	200	24	23⅞	23½	24¾
24	2½	..	Fuller pr pf	30	25	24	25	

—G—

17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	30	12¾	12¾	12¾	
4½	1⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	1600	5½	4¾	4¾	
35⅜	9⅛	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	4800	23	20	21¼	23
15½	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	3600	12	11¼	11⅝	12⅜
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	2400	17¾	16½	16½	17⅝
105¾	90	8	Gen Baking pf	20	105	105	105	
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	800	4	3¾	3¾	4

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.12	Last Sept.10
4	⅛	..	Gen Cable	100	4	4	4	4½
25¾	3⅜	..	Gen Cable pf	40	22	19¾	19¾	21¼
26¼	8½	..	Gen Electric	18400	20¾	18⅝	18⅞	21
11⅛	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11½
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	8600	31¼	30	30⅜	32⅝
3¼	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	1400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
24⅜	3	.6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13	13	13	
40	4¼	8	Gen Gas & E 6% A	10	27	27	27	
46⅜	28	3	Gen Mills	4800	47	46	46	47½
24⅜	7⅝	1	GenMotors	19300	18½	16¼	16⅜	18¼
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	82¾	83¼	83¼	83¼
44	21⅝		Gen Print Ink	10	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
7⅛	1		Gen Pub Service	1400	6	5	5	5⅝
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	3500	20¼	15¾	15¾	20
9¼	¼		Gen Realty	2400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	116000	21¾	19⅝	19⅞	21½
72½	45	5	Gilleste S R pf	1200	68	67	68	68½
10⅜	3½		Glidden	410	9 9	7	7	9
8	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	3200	6	5¾	5⅞	6⅜
19⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	3900	19	17	18½	19¼
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	8400	10¼	8½	9¼	9⅞
29⅜	5½		Goodyear	11200	25⅜	19¾	19¾	24¼
69½	19⅜	7	Goodyear 1pf	1100	58⅝	53½	55½	60
30⅜	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	4900	27½	23	23½	26⅜
70	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	10	70	70	70	
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	1300	3½	3	3⅜	3¾
11⅝	2⅜		Granby	4400	9½	8	8¼	9
9¾	3½		Grand Union	2800	8½	8	8	8⅝
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	400

CONSUMPTION OF STEEL ON LARGER SCALE

More Liberal Specifications Against Old Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The most conspicuous improvement in the steel industry during the last week lay in the operating rate, which was stepped up to 15 per cent of capacity compared with 13 per cent a week ago.

This rate had been predicted a week ago when announcements were being made by various companies of quite rapidly accelerating paces. The quickening in production is due rather to more liberal specifications against old contracts than placing of fresh orders.

This increase in specifications is reported in virtually every branch of the steel industry, from pig iron to finished steel items.

It is a seasonal event, it being the custom in late summer to state, when ordering, that shipments are to be made in September. At the same time there are evidences of improving consumption of steel, particularly on the part of the smaller consumers. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased in August after 16 consecutive declines, the gain having been 3293 tons. Awards of fabricated structural steel during the last week were nearly 30,000 tons, the best since June, though the placing of an order for 18,000 tons for the Philadelphia post office was largely responsible for this showing.

Lighter Steel Demand

Demand is somewhat better for the lighter forms of steel. The can makers have been ordering larger quantities of tin plate for the latter part of the canning season. Makers of electric refrigerators have been buying steel sheets in abundance.

The steel price situation has shown little change for many weeks despite the fact that commodities generally have staged a steady advance during the last six weeks. Nonferrous metals in particular have been strong and higher in price during recent weeks. In fact, the average price of the metals for August was higher than for the preceding month for the first time since July, 1931. The sluggishness of steel, therefore, stands out all the more conspicuously because of these advances in other things.

The iron and steel scrap market continues buoyant, but advances have been less pronounced than in other recent weeks. What few price changes take place in pig iron are still downward. Thus several grades of iron are 50 cents a ton lower at Cleveland, while basic iron has been marked down by that amount in eastern Pennsylvania.

Some makers of steel sheets have reaffirmed third quarter official prices for fourth quarter. Since concessions were being made freely in sheets during the third quarter, this announcement will amount to an advance if the new prices are adhered to strictly. Makers of certain kinds of steel pipe have simplified selling practice by naming fewer discounts. This amounts to an advance in prices.

Lowest Ingot Output

Steel ingot production during August was a new low for the present century. Production declined 2½ per cent in daily rate following a drop by 9 per cent the preceding month. Pig iron production fell 7½ per cent last month.

At present there is but one paltry rail inquiry, involving 1000 tons for an eastern carrier, an inquiry so small as to be virtually disregarded in normal times. The only large prospect calls for 40,000 tons for the Baltimore & Ohio.

Prospects for the repairs of old freight cars and purchases of new, however, are better. The Reading is starting the repair of 3700 cars and 78 locomotives, which willl require 4000 tons of steel, while the Pennsylvania is trying to negotiate a loan for the construction of 1500 box cars.

Nonferrous Metals Up

The nonferrous metals have tended higher in price though advances have not been as sharp as in previous weeks. Copper sells around 6¼c a pound, the highest since March. Tin is at a new high for the year at 25½c a pound. Zinc has been the most spectacular advancer, reaching 3.50c a pound, East St. Louis, contrasted with the previous stabilized price of 2.75c. Lead has been unchanged at 3.60c a pound New York.

Only silver among the metals has been weakening, declining a quarter cent an ounce on several days, ending the week around the 28c level, due to heavy selling by India and China. Rising prices of the metals have been based on actually improved conditions within the industry.

Purchasing of the metals was moderately brisk. In copper the foreign demand far outweighed the domestic. The foreign price has been setting the pace for the local quotation. There are many who are confident that the price of copper will be established at 7 cents by election day, and possibly 8 cents will be reached before the end of the year.

EARNINGS AS MARKET FACTOR

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Brokers are not disposed to look to third quarter earnings statements for anything much that will help to sustain bullish interest in stocks. It is taken for granted that a big majority of the statements will make a poor comparison with the like period last year, and it is likewise figured that the market was not depending on any help from the reports when it started its upward movement in July.

STOCK YIELDS SHARPLY LOWER

The rapid advance in the stock market has reduced substantially the average yield on all cash dividend paying stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, according to the monthly compilation prepared by Moody's Investors Service. On Sept. 1 the average yield was 7.60 per cent compared with 10.41 per cent on July 30 and 16.37 per cent on May 31, the high point for the depression.

TIRE PRICES INCREASED

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—All leading tire manufacturers have increased prices on tires from 11 to 14 per cent. Tube prices are increased 15 per cent. It is understood that mail order houses have posted similar increases.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	87	87
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	36½	32½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30½	29
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	21	18½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86½	86½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	43½	43½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	68	67
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	42½	40
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69	69
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78¼	78¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94	93¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¾	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101¾	101⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	102	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106½
Amer WVW & Elec 5s '34	93½	92½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	83¼	83¼
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	42	42
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	7½	7½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	72
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	85	85
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	92¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	92
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	25	25
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79¾	79¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	100½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	95½	95½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	84	83⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68	65
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	41½	40¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	53½	52
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73	71⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	52½	49
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	60	60
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¾	105¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	85	84½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96½	96
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	69¼	68¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	74½	74½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104½	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102⅝	102⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	99¾
Buff R&P 4½s '57	62¼	62
Bur Cr N 5s '34	69	69
Bush Term con 5s '55	61	61
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	75	75
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88	87¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88¼	88¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87⅞	87⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93⅞	93⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	103¾	103¾
Can North deb 7s '40	103½	103½
Can Pacific deb 4s	72¼	70½
Can Pacific 5s '54	85½	84¾
Cen District Tel 5s	103⅛	103
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	44¼	44¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72½	72½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84½	84
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70	70
Certainteed 5½s '48	46½	46
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	62⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93⅜	93⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	102¼	102¼
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	80¼	80¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85½	85
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	95	92⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	19	18½
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	88½	88½
Chicago G L & Ck 1st 5s '37	103	103
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52	51½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	33	33
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	41	41
Chicago M&StP gen 4½s '89	60	60
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	68	68
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	68	68
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s '89	68	68
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13⅜	11
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	34½	30½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s'87	54	54
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	64	64
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	31¼	27
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	78½	78½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	69½	69½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '23	46	43
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	38½	35½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	29⅜	25¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	56	55
Chicago TerHah & SE in 5s '60	41	40
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103	102½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98⅞	98
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103	102½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98⅞	98⅞
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110½	110½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70	69½
Childs Co 5s '43	39	38⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	43	43
Cin Gas & &Elec 4s '68 A	93¾	93
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	75¾	75¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D'63	63	63
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	58	58
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81	81
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	85	84⅛
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50¾	50½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	85⅝	85
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	87	86¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	87½	87½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	87½	87
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91	91
Com Sredit Co 5½s '35	95⅛	59
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Con Gas 5s '57	100¼	99¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	16	16
Con Gas 4½s '51	96¼	95½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106½	106¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104	104
Container Corp 5s ct '43	29	29
Container Corp 6s '46	45¦	45⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	80½	80½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	67	66½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	29⅝	29⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '53	29⅝	29⅝
Cuba RR 6s '36	42	42
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85⅞	85
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	89¾	88
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	23	21½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	31	29
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96⅜	95¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101½	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87¼	86¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	70	70
Dul & I Range 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101	101
El Elec NY 5s '95	110	109⅞
Erie RR 1st 7con 4s '96	77	77
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	42½	42⅛
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	44½	44
Erie RR ref 5s '67	36	32¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	36	32⅞
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50	49½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	66	66
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	65⅜	65
Gen Hheater Eq 6s '40 ctfs	4½	4½
Goodrich 6s '45	58⅞	58½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	86½	86
Goodyear Eire 5s '57	85¼	83
Grand Ty Ry Can 6s '36	100½	100¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	102¾
Great Northern 4¾s '61	83½	83½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	59	59
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	60⅞	60⅞
Great Northern 5s '73 C	69	69
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	73¼	73
Great Northern 7s '36 A	85¾	83¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	56	56
HHouston Oil 5½s '40	60¾	60
Hudson Coal 5s '62	44	44
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59	58
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87¼	86⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104
Ill Central 4s '52	63	62
Ill Central 4s '53	65¼	65¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	46½	44½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	49½	49½
Ill Central CSTL&NO 5s A '63	51¾	49½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100
Ind Limestone 6s '41	12	12
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	53½	51
Intlake Iron Corp 5s '51	46	42
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8¾	8¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8¾	8¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46¾	46½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	17	15½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	61½	60½
Int Ag Coal 5s sta '32	54	53
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	70½	70
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	37	34
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	10½	10½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '57	42	40
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	43¼	42
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	45	42
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	51¾	46¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	46	44½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 ctfs	3¾	3¾
Knt City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	52	51
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	98¾	98½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	65⅝	65⅝
Kan City Term 4½s '60	88	87½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87¾	87¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	44	44
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	74½	74½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	111	111
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	77¼	77½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90⅞	90⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70½	70
Laclede Gas 5½s D	69½	69
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	77	77
L'Autaro 6s '54	7¾	7¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	51	51
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	56¼	56
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	63	63
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	85¼	85
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85¼	85¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37¾	36
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101¼	101
L&N uni 4s '40	88	88
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	78½	78½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26½	25½
Metro Water 5½s '50	69½	69½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95½	95
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	51¾	51¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	63	63
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	42½	42
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75	75
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	23½	21½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	36	35½
Mo Pacific 5s '77	34	33½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	35¼	33½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	35	33
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	23	21
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	9	8
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52¾	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90½	89½
Nat Steel 5s	84	83
Newberry 5½s	83	81¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100¼	100¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105¼	104⅞
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	86	85½
N O T & M 5s B '54	38½	38
N O T & M 5½s '54	39½	39
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	82¾	82½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	57¼	56¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	63¼	62
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	75	75
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	27⅞	25
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	35⅞	30
NY Chi & StL 6s A '23	48	41⅝

	High	Low
NY Dock Co 5s '38	48	48
NY Edison 5s C '51	105	105
NY Edison 5s '44	105	105
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	112¼	112⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	65	65
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	65	65
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70	70
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	88½	88½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47½	46
NY Railway inc 5s '65	1⅞	1½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100	100
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103½	102½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	49	48½
Niag Share 5½s '50	70⅞	70
Norf Southern rfg A '61	8¾	8½
Norf & W con 4s '96	93½	92¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¾	93¾
North Am Co 5s '61	87⅝	86⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	86¾	86½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82¼	82¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61¼	60¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	74	74
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	82	83
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	86	84
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	82	82
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	103¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	101	101
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	97½	97½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81⅞	81⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	42⅝	42
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	104⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30	30
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	29¼	25¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	36½	35¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	63½	63½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	54	54
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	79	77
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92	92
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	92½	92½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68¾	67
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	84¾	84¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	78¾	78¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83¼	83¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91	91
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¾	100
Pere Marquette 5s '56	60¼	60
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	57	57
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	76½	76¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89½	89¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94	94
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	67	67
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	59½	57
Phil Railway 4s '37	24¾	24¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	100
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B	46	46
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B	44	44
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	65½	65
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	94	94
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	38½	36
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93½	93½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101½	101½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101⅜	101⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	85	85
Pure Oil 5½s '40	81¼	81¼
Radio Keith ct ppd	94¾	94¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	82	82
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	66	65½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	63	63
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	24¾	24½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	45	45
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	62	59
St Louis & SF 4s ct '50	15	14¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13½	13½
St Louis SW fdg 1st 5s '52	34¾	34¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	67	67
Seabd AL 6s	15	15
Seabd A L 6s fd ct	4¼	4¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42¼	42¼
Shell Union 5s '47	84¾	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84⅞	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	98
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	75¾	75¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	63	63
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '5	80¾	80½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	61⅛	60⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	61	59
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	59½	57½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	71½	71
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	39	38
Southern Ry con 5s '94	78	78
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	58½	58½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	37	37
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105	104⅞
Spokane I R 5s '55	33	33
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	20	20
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100½	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	91½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	53¾	52½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	53¼	53¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45	45
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27¾	27
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98⅛	98⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	102	102
Union Oil Cal 5s '35	98½	98⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	86	86
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94¾	94¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	85¼	85¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83½	83½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	61½	58½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	78¾	78¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	8	8
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	84	84
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	38½	37
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	42¾	42
Va El & Pow 5½s	99¾	99
Wabash RR 4½s '78	68½	68½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	52	51
Walworth 6s '45	30¼	30
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	37⅛	37
Warren Bros 6s '41	56½	56½
West Shore 4s 2361	40¾	40¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62½	62¼
Western Union 5s '51	60¾	60¾
Western Union col 5s '38	84½	84½
Western Union 6½s '36	88	88
Western Union 5s '60	69	68¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s-B '53	61½	61½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	5	5
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	31	30
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88	87¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	73	73
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	74	73¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep12	Sep10
3½s '47	101.00	101.00	101.00	100.00
1st 4¼s '47	102.16	102.10	102.10	102.15
4th 4¼s '38	103.6	103.4	103.5	103.7
US 3s '55	96.29	96.29	96.29	96.30
US 3½s '49	98.11	98.9	98.9	98.10
US 3½s '43 March	100.27	100.23	100.23	100.30
US 3½s '43 June	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.26
UE 3½s '47	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.22
US 3½s '56	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.18
US 4s '54	104.12	104.9	104.9	104.8

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	24½	23½
Antioquia 1s A '45	14½	14½
Antioquia III 7s '57	13	13
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	42¾	42
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	48	47
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '58	49	47
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	47½	46½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48	47
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	48	46
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49	47
Argentine Gov 6s '5 B	46½	46
Australia 4½s '56	73¼	72⅝
Australia 5s '55	79	78¾
Australia 5s '57	46¼	46¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	79⅝	79¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90	89
aBtavian Pet 4½s '42	92	91½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97¾	97½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99¼	99⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	104⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	104⅝
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38½	37½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50½	50
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	49½	49½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	45½	45½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	46½	46
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	23¼	22½
Breemn 7s '35	54	54
Brisbane 5s '67	67½	67½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	30½	29½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27	25¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	27	26½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	39	39
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98	98
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85¼	85
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99¾	99¾
Vauca aValley 7½s '46	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	10½	10
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10½	10½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	11¼	11
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	11	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	11½	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	11¼	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	11½	10¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11	11
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8¼	8¼
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	12½	12½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	41¾	41¾
Colombia Rgr Bk 6s '48	85	85
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	28	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39	39
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	38¾	38½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	77	77
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40⅜	40⅜
Cudni (Rep) 6½s '59	15½	15
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99¾	99¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99	99
Denmark (King) 6s '42	91½	90⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s cifs '32	81⅜	81⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	53¾	53¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	51	51
Duke Price Power 6s '66	62½	62½
Dutch El 6s '47	99½	99½
Finland 5½s '58	63	62
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100½	99
Frankfort 6½s 53	37⅝	36½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	115
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	56¼	56¼
German 7s '49	69½	68¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	49¾	49½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46	45¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46	45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48¼	48¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	37½	37½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	49	48¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	44	44
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	50¾	50¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	48½	47½
Greek 6s '68	23	22½
Greek 7s '64	34	34

CLOSED STATE BANKS PAY OFF LIABILITIES

Thirty Per Cent of Liabilities to Depositors Liquidated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 — The 335 closed banks in Illinois have paid off $66,000,000, or 30 per cent of their liabilities to depositors as of July 1, and have another $10,500,000 ready to distribute, according to a report by Mr. Oscar Nelson, state auditor.

This is the first comprehensive report of the liquidations which has been made, and according to Mr. Nelson is probably the first such report made by any state, as there seems to be a great deal of secrecy in some loca'ities surrounding the settlement of the affairs of closed banks. But Mr. Nelson believes his office is doing as well as can be expected in this slow kind of a task, and promises frequent reports of progress from now on.

At the time of closing, these 335 banks, 104 of which are in Cook County and Chicago, and the rest scattered throughout the State, had public liabilities of $215,500,000, and resources of nearly $273,000,000. On July 1, Mr. Nelson reports, "The assets had been reduced $82,000,000, or about 30 per cent, at a loss of about 8 per cent, while the public liability had been reduced $66,000,000, or about 30 per cent. The receivers had barely $10,500,000 cash on hand with orders from the auditor to make payments to the depositors as rapidly as possible."

The liab

NEW SURVEY OF WAR DEBTS IS TO BE MADE

(Continued from Page 1)

ness solution will satisfy the great mass of the American people.

"There is no aspect of the problem that will not yield to ordinary processes of business thinking. Why not apply these processes? A solution reached in this way will be acceptable—indeed, must be acceptable, regardless of any minority that may find fault with it.

"The question to be asked by any one who will give reasoned judgment to the problem is briefly this: What will it mean in dollars and cents to America? What will it mean in jobs, increased production, enlarged markets?

"If business reasoning decides that insistence on payment is the best course, that, then, is the solution we want. If reduction or even outright cancellation is the answer, that, on the other hand, is the answer that will be welcomed.

"The important thing is to approach the problem with an open mind, for only an open mind, fortified by the cool detachment of business logic, can produce a satisfactory solution to this troublesome problem. We are confronted with a situation rich in possibilities. Directly, payment would be a source of wealth. Indirectly, reduction, with the resultant creation of good will and increased buying power, would also mean wealth. In a time of depression, we cannot overlook any opportunity for emerging into a more prosperous era. The intergovernmental debts are preeminently that kind of opportunity.

Time to Figure It Out

"Upon its wise and equitable solution will depend not only the return of prosperity and the future stability of American business, but even the welfare of the entire American nation.

"Then why not examine it in this light, with coolness and detachment? That is the viewpoint of this committee. The time has come to sit down with a pencil and paper and figure it out, to find out definitely which of the three possible solutions is best for the country."

Mr. Sloan's committee has 12 vice-chairmen, representatives of leading thought in political economy, international relations, agriculture, labor, law and journalism. They are:

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Mr. James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio; Mr. John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy; Mr. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Mr. D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York; Mr. Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer; Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Mr George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General.

War Debts Problem Found to Transcend Party Differences

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — In attacking the State Department policy on foreign loans, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has thrown into the election ring an issue which, though it has already galvanized the orators on both sides to hurry out on the stump, is singularly unsuitable as a party football. This subject at least transcends party lines.

What is wanted is a method of dealing with a situation which is as delicate in its international complications as it is important in its domestic ramifications. After it is disposed of, the country needs a new permanent policy governing the supervision of foreign loans, as a safeguard against the repetition of present-day conditions, and it could best be worked out in the same nonparty atmosphere.

American money to the extent of $15,000,000,000 has been invested abroad since 1914, when the United States, after a century as world debtor, became a world creditor A goodly part of the money, chiefly the loans to Germany and Latin America, was lent unwisely, and in the apportionment of blame the lender and the borrower must share equally, the lender for this purpose being specifically the underwriting banks, which marketed the bonds to American investors.

Take first the position of the borrowers. The unwise loans have imposed upon them a burden which they are trying to bear in the teeth of a business slump which has increased the weight of the debts by boosting the value of money. Money has increased its buying power by some 40 per cent. Debts are correspondingly more burdensome. Many of the borrowers, though not Germany, have given up the struggle, and their loans have gone into default, the Latin-American total being about $1,000,000,000 out of nearly $3,000,000,000 borrowed.

Already the quotations on the defaulted bonds have slid to a tithe of the money originally paid for them. In some cases there will be an improvement as time goes on, but, in the main, losses will have to be taken, as the borrowers have in many cases spent the money wastefully, and have nothing in the shape of a revenue producer to show for it.

Another damaging effect in the United States is the relation between the loans and the run of bank failures. Too many of the bonds formed part of the secondary reserves of thousands of small banks. Perhaps attracted by a fairly generous rate of interest, perhaps oversuaded by the New York underwriting banks with whom they were in correspondent relations, they bought the paper in boom times, and in the last few years have seen its value rapidly dwindling away. Consequently they have had to curb their accommodation to their business customers. And their depositors, rendered nervous by the sag in the securities held by their banks, have withdrawn their funds, leaving the institutions no option but to shut their doors.

We are now at the end of this process. Bank failures are at a record low level for the last three years. Treasury credit has been massed back of small bank resources. The matter of the defaulted bonds is therefore ripe for readjustment. For this purpose a host of protective committees have sprung up, ostensibly seeking to protect the bondholders. But to do this work there is need of some central organization on the model of the British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, which shall have some recognizable status in the eyes of the State Department and the borrowers.

Investors Need Protection

The British Corporation, in the course of the last century, has saved a lot of money for British investors. A similar organization could render the same service for American investors. At the same time, it could mend relations with the South American republics, who, whatever may be said against them on the score of overborrowing, had money literally thrust upon them by American underwriters.

This is the first phase of the problem connected with America's foreign loans. The second is the need for the development of a new permanent policy of official supervision.

The existing system in the hands of the State Department originated in 1922 at the instigation of President Harding. According to Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, it was felt in Washington that it would be highly improper to allow the war debtors' admittance to the American loan market while they showed no disposition to repay their war debts. Official supervision of all foreign loans was destined to keep them out.

The first statement of the policy simply required the bankers to submit all loan applications to the State Department. No approval was granted. The Department merely indicated disapproval when it objected to any projected operation, and the negotiations between American banker and foreign borrower would then be dropped. In no case has a loan been floated in the United States over the Government's ruling.

It has been stated that the lack of any government objection to an issue has been used by enterprising bond salesmen to show that the bonds had American Government backing. Several cases of this kind came to the notice of the State Department. The bankers concerned were immediately ordered to stop the practice and to delete any reference to the department in the printed matter sent to prospective bond buyers.

Supervision Was Continued

There was no further point in the original basis of the policy after the war debtors had funded their debts. But it was decided to continue supervision on grounds of the public, not necessarily the investors' interest.

The fundamentals governing watchfulness in this respect never have been stated with precision. One can only gather what they are from the loans which have been banned. For instance, the Government has consistently objected to American money being used to support monopolies of raw materials essential to the normal consumption of the United States. For this reason it has blocked loans to the German Potash Syndicate and the Brazilian Coffee Institute, the objection to a loan to the latter being voiced by Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce. In both cases the bankers withdrew from negotiations.

Then the Government has banned loans for so-called nonproductive purposes, meaning loans destined to bolster national armaments. This policy was specially applicable to those Central American republics toward which the United States has for so many years assumed a special moral obligation. In connection with these latter countries, the Government might go further, and scrutinize the loans with the view of deciding whether they could be easily handled, that is, as business propositions.

Prevented Manchurian Debacle

Other loans have been stopped which were destined for the Soviet Union and Manchuria. The latter applications are of particular interest in view of present-day developments in that region. In 1927, an effort was made by Japanese bankers and the South Manchuria Railway Company to attract American capital into Manchuria.

The American bankers were willing, but the State Department demurred, its prescience saving the country from a situation which today would have added to the complexities of the Manchurian affair. If for no other reason State Department supervision has been justified by this objection, for it has prevented the adulteration of American overtures about Manchuria with suspicions of dollar diplomacy.

The policy was under fire in the Senate investigations last year. According to the disclosures, the State Department did not deem it part of its duty, save in the case of Central America, to prevent any country from overborrowing or from borrowing for wasteful purposes. Perhaps it might have done far more by way of restraint, and saved the money of American investors. But it was placed in the dilemma of trying to maintain friendly relations and at the same time of passing on loans any objection to which was naturally regarded as the reverse of friendly by the would-be borrowing government. In certain cases it certainly swallowed its scruples against certain loans in order not to injure friendly relations.

But in all the dispute little has been said about the duty of the underwriting bankers. They are actually the parties who had the responsibility to the investors. The record shows, however, that little attention was paid by some of the houses, by no means all, to the ability to pay of the would-be borrower, whose bonds were bought almost without question, and then channeled into the portfolios of small banks or high-pressured into the possession of countless investors of small means by the usual methods associated with expert salemanship.

Onus Rests on Bankers

To the State Department cannot belong the liability for the fact that so many Americans got stung with inferior investments. Where the fault did not lie in the investors themselves, it belongs to the underwriters.

As for German bonds, now in the hands of Americans to the extent of $1,500,000,000, Mr. Kellogg, in an address in New York on Dec. 14, 1925 issued as plain a warning to the American people of the danger of overlending as a Secretary of State could utter. He told how the department, while not banning such loans as against the public interest, had drawn the attention of the bankers to the possibilities of indiscriminate German borrowing, with its threat to the transfer of interest payments. He emphasized the care that should be taken in seeing that the money went for productive purposes.

The close connection of the State Department with foreign lending, it seems certain, will have to be revised. It is too big a responsibility, too much of a dilemma, and too full of misunderstanding for the investors. But, in view of the evidence of lack of banking responsibility for many of the defaulted loans, a reversion to laissez faire appears impossible. A suggestion has been made that the job should be handled by the Federal Reserve System.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California is responsible for a bill that a board should be set up to pass upon all applications which would consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The matter is so important that it would bear the attention of all public men, free from partisanship and the desire to help the American investor find a scapegoat in the State Department.

No system of supervision could provide brains and financial wisdom for bankers and investors or protect the investors against neglectful bankers. Nor could it be endowed with the foresight to know when slumps are coming. It could only see that loans were used only for productive purposes, so that both borrower and lender would get elementary protection. Mr. Hoover has often reminded bankers and Latin-American borrowers that this is the first step in foreign loan making.

Creditor Nations Feel Better About Germany

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—American and European banks which still have about $1,200,000,000 of short-term credits tied up in Germany are beginning to feel more cheerful over the prospects of Germany's eventual economic recovery.

While they realize that Germany still has many difficulties to overcome, notably the mechanical difficulties of transmitting foreign exchange from that country to creditor nations, they express the belief that Germany's financial outlook has been considerably improved, partly as a result of the recent Lausanne agreement on reparations.

Indications of their more hopeful attitude have been furnished, bankers state, in the recent willingness of Germany's creditors to shift a portion of their short-term advances into longer term obligations.

Chile Establishes Bank To Resume Paying Debts

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 12 (By U. P.)—Socialist Chile took the first step toward resumption of service on the country's $275,392,000 foreign debt yesterday with the publication of a decree establishing the Autonomous Bank for the Amortization of the Public Debt.

The duties of the bank were divided into four divisions by the decree. It will pay the service charges on the existing internal debt of the country, it will handle payments on future internal debts, it will endeavor to consolidate and establish service on the short-term foreign obligations of the State and the municipalities, and it will reëstablish service on the consolidated foreign debt of the State and municipalities. Chile suspended payments on its foreign debt over 14 months ago following the collapse of her export market.

REICH AGENT TALKS DEBTS WITH MILLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Herr Rudolf Leiler, counselor of the German Embassy here, discussed with Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, Friday, the $7,932,000 payment on debts due Sept. 30. The only official announcement following the meeting came from Mr. Mills, who said that no formal notification of Germany's intention of delaying the installment has been received so far by the Treasury.

The belief here, however, is that Germany desires to postpone the payment and that Friday's conversation dealt with the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Treasury to waive a 90-day notice requirement. Mr. Mills declined to state whether he had expressed an attitude on the waiver. According to the debt agreement, on 90-day notice payment may be postponed for two and a half years for the first postponement and two years for succeeding payments.

CANADIAN FLAG PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That the Government of the Dominion request the London College of Heraldry to submit a design for a Canadian flag for use on land was the substance of a resolution passed by the Toronto district council of the Native Sons of Canada at a meeting at the King Edward Hotel.

THREE STATES GET LOANS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Saturday authorized loans to Colorado, Arizona and Washington to meet emergency relief needs in the three states. Washington was given a loan of $675,000; Colorado $250,000 and Arizona $250,000.

General Classified

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MALE attendant, experienced, resident or visiting, to substitute on Sundays or one day weekly; Westchester; Christian Scientist preferred; only New York City and vicinity applicants considered. Write Box W-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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YOUNG WOMAN OF PLEASING PERSONALITY TO OPERATE NEW TYPE FOOD SHOP; MUST HAVE BROAD PRACTICAL LUNCHONETTE EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY. ADDRESS ROOM 1108, 1170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

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BUSINESS girl desires living with refined family within 20 minutes' walk or bus from Grand Central. Write Box X-61, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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AMERICAN, 32 years, married, 7 years' experience in Cuba, speaks Spanish, experienced in auditing, accounting and sales executive work, wishes connection with established organization or as manufacturer's agent; foreign location preferred; go anywhere. Write J. D. FORBES, 140 Hope St., Ridgewood, N. J.

A YOUNG Englishman, former merchant service, wishes position as plain cook and houseman; thoroughly domesticated. Write Box G-24, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER—New York University training, capable taking full charge; financial statements; very dependable; married; any opportunity for service appreciated. Write Box J-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMAN OF BROAD EXPERIENCE WITH FINE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT IS AVAILABLE; HAVE GOOD CAR. WRITE BOX H-19, ROOM 1804, 270 MADISON AVE., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, single, 30, engineering, technical and business experience in large corporation; also college teaching experience; references. Box A, 97 No. Allen St., Albany, N. Y.

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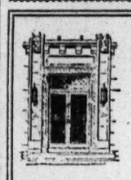

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Published: Aug. 15

Men of the Bible

ANSWERS

1.

He deluded the foe
Beyond reason's length
By three times concealing
The source of his strength.
(Samson)

2.

His sons—that is, ten—
With anguish were torn,
When the governor's cup
Was found in the corn.
(Jacob)

3.

While tending his sheep
He beheld a bright flame,
And demanding high service
A voice called his name.
(Moses)

4.

Obeying an order
Which great courage tested,
When ready to strike
His hand was arrested.
(Abraham)

5.

Compelled to make terms
By hunger distressing,
He found himself later
Bereft of a blessing.
(Esau)

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It is against the law for any male resident of Ellensburg, Wash., to appear on the streets unless dressed in the style of the Wild West cowboys—at least until after the local annual rodeo held in September. Fines for disobeying this ordinace are to be turned into an unemployment relief fund.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 40

Composers

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

He composed music grand
Round a "legend of gold";
Three maidens, a dwarf,
And a Norse hero bold.

2.

His soul in his fingers,
His reddish hair waving;
For final encore
His "Minuet" saving.

3.

Southern songs that delight
Were composed years ago
By one who remembered
"Old Massa" and "Joe."

4.

Operas charming
By two Englishmen,
Are loved as much now
As they were "way back when."

5.

His music reveals
The sparkle of fountains,
The garden, the forest,
His New England mountains.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 40."

What They Say

Example

"Criticism should be suggestive, not arbitrary. Insistent advice may repel rather than help. Personal example is more influential than many words. Advice gratuitously offered is seldom appreciated. A wise reticence is a safeguard against blunders. It is better to say too little than too much."—*Grenville Kleiser.*

By-Products

"Every great blessing in the world is a by-product. Happiness is a by-product of right living. World peace is obtainable only as a by-product of international good will. Permanent material prosperity and economic security for all are obtainable only as a by-product of a righteously organized society."—*Dr. George P. Dougherty.*

Drinking in America

"I know from daily observation for over 40 years that there is not 1 per cent of the drinking done in the United States that was done formerly."—*Henry Ford.*

In Lighter Vein

A Practical Test

A well-brought-up young woman was taking a lesson in auto driving. The instructor leaned toward her and whispered softly in her ear, "Did I hear you call me 'darling'?"

"Sir!" cried the young lady, indignantly, forgetting about her driving and turning to glare at him.

"Keep your eye on the road!" he said, sternly. "That was just a test. No matter what anybody says to you, keep your eye on the road."—*New Yorker.*

Efficiency

"How long are you going to be trimming that tree, Jim?" asked the under gardener.

The head gardener looked down from the top of the ladder.

"It'll take me another hour or so," he replied.

"All right," said the under gardener. "You might let me know when you're finished, 'cause the boss has told me to cut it down."—*Answers.*

Encore

The small boy was taking part in a local concert. He was only seven years old, and recited so well that he was encored.

"Well, Harry, and how did you get on?" asked his proud father when he returned home.

"Why, I thought I had done all right," replied Harry, "but they made me do it again."—*Pearson's.*

New Yorker

"I notice these roses have white centers. Are they MEANT to be that way?"

No Aliens

"Who was the first man, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"George Washington," answered the young American promptly.

"Why, no, Bobby. You ought to know better than that. It was Adam."

"Oh, well," said Bobby, determined to prove himself right, "I wasn't counting foreigners." — *Sunshine Bulletin.*

Close Call!

The colored girl presented a check for $11.73 at the cashier's window. The teller counted out the money to her, and then Lulu counted it and recounted it several times.

"Isn't it all there?" asked the teller.

"Yassuh, it's all heah," replied Lulu, "but it jis' is."—*Country Gentleman.*

A Scoop

Casey and Murphy stood looking into a jeweler's window.

"Casey," asked Murphy, "how'd you like to have your pick here?"

"Sure," responded Casey, "I'd rather have my shovel."—*San Diego Hoist.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

A HIGH mission, undertaken with a generous heart, seldom fails to make those worthy of it to whom it is given.

—FROUDE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Travelers' Rest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THIS is the story of a South Australian police officer, Sergeant Robert C. Wright, stationed in the northern railway town of Peterborough, who has put the strong arm of the law gently around those who tramp the big distances for jobs. He rejoices to be called "the swagman's friend" and the following facts will show how Sergeant Wright has won a great title.

There had been complaints that the fencing of the Peterborough showgrounds and saleyards was being used as tinder by those unfortunate men who, in Australian parlance, are "on the wallaby," or twisting metaphor are birds of passage, ever on the move. The men he found lying in these grounds one night beneath a covering of wheat bags as the best protection against the rigors of winter.

He was a police officer, but what did he do? He took the men to his station and gave them a good supper. The next day Sergeant Wright thought out a scheme for providing temporary hospitality to these wanderers of the spaces. He interviewed the trustees of a neglected building and with this building material had a shelter erected on corporation land. In four weeks it was ready for occupation.

The traveling representative of a newspaper, who was in the Peterborough district, was so impressed with this unique practical philantrophy that he wrote a special article, which was printed on the leader page of his paper. He found that in 12 months comfort and shelter had been given to 3272 tramps.

A beacon light, leading the way, burns brightly all night over the shack built on the edge of the town, right on the track of the nomads. No matter what time a stranger arrives, the caretaker is there to give the hand of welcome. There is always a good fire, a warm drink and refreshments and a place to sleep.

Other local residents, as big hearted as the police officer, assist gladly in the philanthropic work, and the larder is always well stocked. It has become the practice now for surplus supper from social functions to be sent to the swagman's little retreat, which is just a plain galvanized shed, measuring 40 by 28 feet. Books, magazines and newspapers are provided and also means of entertainment.

Grateful parents in all parts of Australia have written letters of appreciation to Sergeant Wright, for some of the swagmen are lads in their teens. The sergeant says proudly that there has not been a case of petty thieving from the shelter, not even a piece of soap. A man may remain at the shelter for only three days, unless circumstances merit a longer stay. So generous is outside support for this humanitarian enterprise that the cost of running it amounts to only 5s. 4d. a week.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pharisee (W. H. F.)—The *a* is short as in *fat*, not circumflex as in *fare*, *Far'-i-see* (*i* as in *it*, *e* as in *key*).

Ego (Mrs. M. E. O.)—The pronunciation with both vowels long is preferred by Webster's, *E'-go*. It would appear, however, that the *e* as in *egg* prevails in England.

"Was" or "were" (R. M., who asks which to use in: "If the error was—or were—met")—The one to use would depend entirely upon the sense. The subjunctive "were" is used to express a supposition contrary to fact, as, "If I were 20 feet tall (which I am not) I could reach that apple," or, "If I were President (which I am not, thank goodness) I would control Congress."

It would be proper to say: "If the error was met (definitely ended) he will be here," or, "If the error were met (but it seems to be lingering) he would be here."

Pentathlon (C. L., who reminds us that the Olympic events specified for this athletic contest, as listed in Wednesday's column, do not accord with modern practice)—Our Sports Department informs us that the events we mentioned (running broad jump, javelin throw, 200-meter race, discus throw and 1500-meter race) do comprise the true pentathlon, but that a new five-event contest is now being used in the Olympic Games. This "modern pentathlon" comprises the following events: shooting (20 shots with pistol or revolver; target at 25 meters), swimming (300 meters; free style), fencing (sword), athletic (cross country; 4000 meters), equestrian sports (horse riding; 5000 meters, cross country, over changing ground with obstacles).

The accent still remains on the *tath'*.

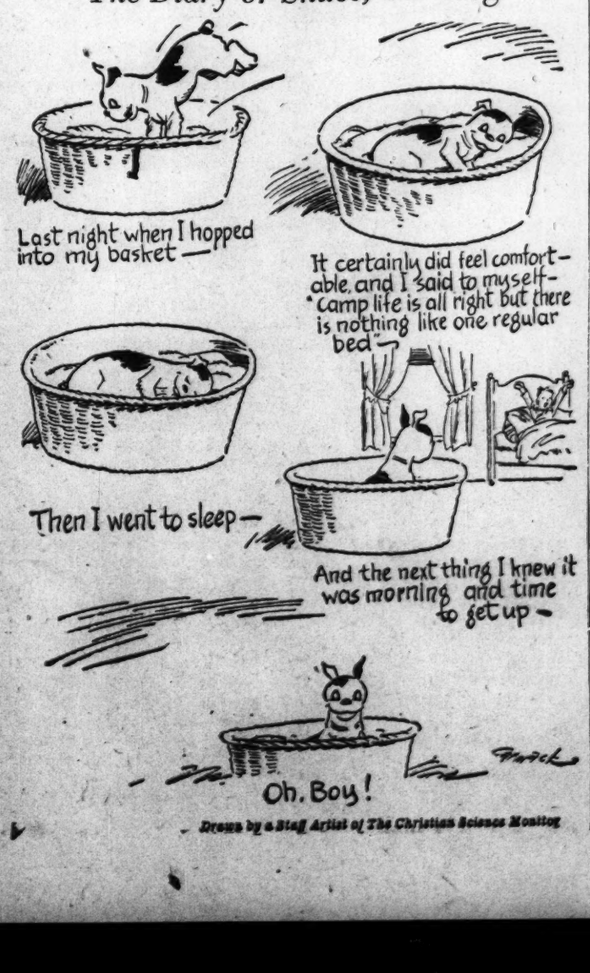
Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Punch: One of the risks run by Professor Piccard in his attempt to ascend into the stratosphere is that of colliding with a meteor. At the moment, of course, it is not compulsory for these luminous bodies to carry rear lights.

Boston Herald: We need business men of the old-fashioned stripe, remarks a financial journal. Yep. But we need business men with the old-fashioned check even more.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Last night when I hopped into my basket—
It certainly did feel comfortable, and I said to myself—"camp life is all right but there is nothing like one regular bed"—
Then I went to sleep—
And the next thing I knew it was morning and time to get up—
Oh, Boy!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Far Journey

IT WAS a happy and appreciative audience which accompanied Sir Arthur Eddington, eminent English astrophysicist, into the farther realm of space at Massachusetts Institute of Technology one evening last week. The journey was wholly a mental one, and however difficult it may have been for the laymen, of whom the audience was largely composed, to keep step with the learned professor, yet the common experience of all was the gaining of a new sense of the measureless magnitude of the universe of which our terrestrial globe is such a tiny atom—measureless, that is to say, from the standpoint of practical comprehension.

The words of the Psalmist, "Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth: and the heavens are the work of thy hands," take on a new meaning in the light of the marvelous revelations of modern astronomy. Think of ninety spiral nebulæ way out beyond the Milky Way, each composed of, say, 100,000,000 stars, the farthest 150,000,000 light-years away; and light travels 186,000 miles per second!

Eighty-five of these spiral nebulæ are moving away from the earth at the rate of 15,000 miles per second; five are moving toward us. This is the expanding universe which Sir Arthur likened to a rubber balloon on the skin of which are located the nebulæ. Inflation of the balloon carries the nebulæ farther and farther away from the center, the center for us being the earth. The velocity of these bodies is presumably due to force resulting from the contraction of their component substances.

But the most distant stars discernible through our most powerful telescopes—immeasurably distant though they seem to be, that is, to the physical senses—are not of necessity the outposts of the universe. Who knows that there may not be other bodies as far beyond these known bodies as they are from us? To be sure, as Sir Arthur pointed out, Professor Einstein's theory of spherical space explains infinity by abolishing it, since it turns the curved light rays back upon themselves. And if this theory be true, the extent of spherical space remains to be determined. That is, its radius is still unknown.

All change is relative, declared Sir Arthur, and "the universe is expanding relatively to our common standards; our common standards are shrinking relatively to the size of the universe. The theory of the expanding universe might also be called the theory of the shrinking atom."

While we stand in awe of the incomprehensible significance of the astronomical numbers which purport to measure these vast stellar spaces, yet even slight comprehension of them aids in throwing off mental limitations. Thought expands under this process and contemplation of such a universe connotes the measureless hands of the creator. Truly has the Psalmist said, "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork."

Nationalism in Latin America

ONE of the results of recent movements all over Latin America has been to set forth in startling clarity the existence and nature of the nationalisms of the Latin-American republics. These have appeared in waves of anti-foreignism, in crystallized opposition to all exotic influences, in tariffs, in boundary disputes, in oil laws, in the nationalization of economic processes and in efforts to attain economic and cultural self-sufficiency.

That these should express themselves now mainly in economic terms indicates the change that has begun to take place in Latin-American life. Before this new economic era, however, a sublimer form of patriotism obtained, a nobler sentiment, necessary and desirable in a self-respecting people—nobler because it did not exclude the wider and broader love of mankind as a whole.

It was on the old patriotism that the modern militant and aggressive nationalism was built. The older was the natural human pride of a people in their own possessions, in the familiar, in their homes and native soil, in the exploits of their heroes and in the traditions of the race. This emotion—common to all peoples—was deepened in the Latin Americans by their veneration of the natural beauties and grandeurs of their home lands.

In the literature of the Andean nations, the majestic Andes and the regal condor are sung in poem and prose. In the sunny nations the sentiments of a Brazilian poet are echoed and reëchoed. He sang that in his land were palm trees where sings Brazil's sweet bird, in other lands are plain trees where no such songs are heard. The pampas and llanos, the rivers and harbors, the volcanoes and windswept plateaus, the snow-covered peaks and rolling hills, with their multitudinous life have become the colorful elements in the mental picture the Latin American has had of his home and patria.

Then came the stimulus of Napoleon's "fraternity" and the nationalisms of European nations to serve as models for warping the beautiful and natural emotion of patriotism into the intolerant and condescending attitude of the nationalist of today. The technique of the promoters of this extreme form of nationalism is well known. Be it said that in Latin America even the stones and highways have been enlisted in the cause of ultrapatriotism, or hundred-per-centum.

Perhaps even more than in Europe, the streets and parks of Latin America are used to inculcate nationalist emotions. Statues of military heroes dot the parks, plaques adorn the homes of celebrated statesmen, but it is in the names of streets that the Latin American excels all other peoples. He christens his streets with dates. The dates of battles, the birthdays of heroes, of declarations of independence, of constituent assemblies, of constitutions, of significant occurrences in the nation's life, are chosen to designate important avenues and streets. For example, in São Paulo, in the business center, one finds the following streets: The 15th of November, the 7th of September and the 13th of May, honoring respectively the days on which the proclamation of the Republic, the declaration of independence and the abolition of slavery occurred.

Whether inculcated in one way or another, Latin-American nationalisms are living emotions and forces too often overlooked in diplomatic, commercial and cultural contacts. Fortunately for the world, however, strong as these local national loyalties are, they have not altogether precluded a deep interest in international movements and institutions.

India's Communal Puzzle

THE British Government has applied mathematics to the Indian communal problem and has gone a long way toward unriddling it. The Government has taken the figures of the various communities of India, placed them in relation to one another, and worked out a system of electoral representation that gives every set of figures its corresponding member of the proposed new legislatures.

So far as the British Government is concerned, the communal issue is settled. The settlement is not, as many Indian politicians thought it would be, a basis for further negotiations between British and Indians. It is a detailed and complete scheme, worked out to meet the needs of the varied races and peoples in the provinces of British India, and it can be altered only when Indians themselves agree to supplant it with a unanimous scheme of their own devising.

The fundamental purpose of the settlement is to protect and safeguard the various minorities involved in India's political and social make-up. Under the scheme no minority is given majority status, but every minority is mathematically incorporated into a general framework that safeguards each, offers special protection to some, and guarantees appropriate representation to all the varied interests concerned.

The settlement is based on separate electorates, a system that has been in vogue in India since democratically controlled institutions were introduced. Neither British nor Indian constitution makers consider separate electorates to be the best form of voting, but facts as they are in India justify the maintenance of a system that has in the past insured appropriate representation for the respective races and religions of the land.

Under the British scheme all the important minority communities of India go to the polls as communities, returning candidates who will serve their peculiar interests. There is a general electorate, which includes Hindus, the majority community of the country; and there are special electorates for Moslems, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Indian Christians, and the Depressed Classes. In addition, there is special protection for commerce and industry, landowners, universities, Labor and women. The Depressed Classes, that unhappy race which dwells ostracized on the outer fringes of Hinduism, is given special consideration under the voting system, and Indian women will have guaranteed seats in the new legislatures.

It is recognized that the settlement will satisfy no major community in India, on the ground that each community has been asking far more than it could legitimately claim. Despite contentious factors, however, it is generally recognized that the British Government, in its unanimous decision, has made a fair and honest attempt to hold the balance between conflicting demands. Even if it does not meet the demands of all communities in the country, the settlement is a workable plan for dealing with the question of representation in the next period of India's constitutional advance.

"The Quality of Mercy—"

MASSACHUSETTS has a modern Jean Valjean. Not that the story tallies in all points; such parallels seldom do. But this man apparently was about to spend the rest of his days in prison because of the theft of a pair of shoes for his daughter.

Paroled seventeen years ago from a life sentence in the state penitentiary, he reëstablished himself as a trusted workman and respected member of his community. But two years ago, at an advanced age, he lost his job when the automobile painting company for which he worked installed a new finishing system. At last, reduced to want, he committed the act which violated his parole. Now in view of the circumstances Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the Executive Council have renewed the parole and a city relief committee is looking for a job for him.

But perhaps the most arresting passage in the man's own account of his difficulties is this:

> I tried hard to secure work, but the minute I'd mention my age, all I'd be told was, "We'll take your name and address," and I'd never hear from them.

Many a man of perfectly law-abiding lifetime record has come up against the same blank wall, and not alone during the last two years.

At least two veins of bitter irony appear in this drawing of the age line in employment. One is this: Mankind goes to great lengths to foster the rightful boon of longevity; and then wastes these riper years by assuming to doom them to inactivity. Another is: Men devote much time and good intention to working out industrial pension plans for the security of old age; and then allow the operation of those plans to militate against the reëmployment of men displaced through industrial change.

Surely human resourcefulness is sufficient to develop solutions to these two paradoxes. Progress can be made on the first by a greater open-mindedness toward the merits of maturity, an increased effort to lay out jobs for which older persons are suited, and a greater willingness by the experienced to adapt themselves to new requirements.

Getting over the hurdle in the pension systems may be more of a task for actuaries and company treasurers, but its difficulties should not argue against the perfectibility of such systems—any more than one man's slip under great pressure after seventeen years of rectitude impeaches the parole system.

A Modern Magellan

ON THE deck of a giant tug anchored off Nonsuch Island, a coral reef of Bermuda, sits a great steel ball with an entrance like a manhole cover, and three staring eyes of fused quartz.

It has nothing in the way of beauty of line. It cannot be compared to the Santa Maria of Columbus, or the Trinidad of Magellan, yet in their class it is, nevertheless. When it drops from the deck of the tug at the end of its steel cable it will be embarking on a voyage, which, if of shorter duration, is, nevertheless, in the same direct line as the voyages of those early explorers. It will carry on the succession of discoveries which have pushed back the barriers that surround the world.

Like the Santa Maria and the Trinidad, with their sister ships, the now famous bathysphere of Dr. William Beebe will be pushing on into the comparatively unknown. From the brilliant tropic sunshine and a world alive with sound, from the shrill crying of sea birds and the muttering thunder of surf, Dr. Beebe will drop his segment of the earth into the profundity of depths where sound is swallowed in an immensity of silence, into purple darkness where no ray of the sun has ever penetrated, into a realm where men's eyes have never looked.

Through his fused quartz windows he will look out upon strange creatures carrying their own lighting systems in their midnight element, creatures luminous and frail, yet strangely enough moving in a pressure so tremendous that human invention has been taxed to devise a vehicle to reach them.

Within his narrow chamber Dr. Beebe will be in constant telephonic communication with the world of light and sound above. From that same world will come to him light to shine out upon the surrounding darkness. Surely no setting forth of early explorer was surrounded by so much wonder.

Dr. Beebe's exploration of the ocean's depths has excited the imaginations of his contemporaries. In 1927, equipped with a diving helmet he descended sixty feet to the ocean floor, and walked among the weirdly colorful jungles of the sea. After much deep-sea fishing, collecting new specimens in his deep-water nets, Dr. Beebe went one step further. In his bathysphere he descended to a depth of a quarter mile, and came to the surface with information that justified all the work and expense. Now he plans to descend a half mile to sights and wonders that are beckoning him. Beyond that lie depths and distances which Dr. Beebe is already contemplating.

Such a trip is expected to be of as great value to the naturalist as would a trip to Mars, or some long-studied planet to the astronomer. So, step by step do men push back the limiting boundaries of dimensions and space.

Cut-Price Campaigns

CAMPAIGNS for United States Senate seats are cheaper. Good campaigns, guaranteed to wear through the entire political season, can be bought at a very low figure. Reports from Washington indicate the display of a line equal to any of the most attractive of bygone years at prices quite within the range of even the near-millionaire. As a matter of fact, if the campaign market should go much lower, the prestige of the Senate might suffer.

Even the presidential campaigns promise to be at a "cut price," with little or none of the fancy trimmings of the last few decades. They are all cut on simple lines, zippered to save buttons and buttonholes, plain-stitched throughout and reënforced only at those seams which are likely to receive the brunt of the political wear and tear. Feather stitches and piping have been entirely omitted. Campaign colors this year, as in the past, emphasize the red, white and blue.

Although the bargain basements have not entered into competition with the campaign manufacturers, the sales so far this year indicate that sample campaigns may be given away with iceless refrigerators or oil burners before the season ends. One Pennsylvania candidate bought a campaign good enough to carry twelve counties for $25, while another nominee for senatorial honors admits that he got his nomination for a batch of postage stamps and a few gallons of gasoline. Even the most extravagant campaigns thus far sold have cost their purchasers so little that they have been almost ashamed to report them.

The Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee is said to be preparing to lock up the cellar door, nail on the shutters and go home.

Editorial Notes

Mayor Cermak of Chicago has just told Londoners that with the same number of policemen used by the English capital Chicago could clean out every one of its criminals. Does he mean to imply it is possible that there is some other explanation of the so-called crime wave besides prohibition?

And speaking of the felicitous word, a news writer says that a large writing paper company reports orders for the first twenty days of August were 50 per cent ahead of those for the "corresponding" period in July.

Now that public libraries are lending reels of film as well as books, Junior's importunity that Big Sister bring home something with pictures in it should produce concrete results.

As the straw hat season closes, the straw vote season opens

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Battle Ground of the Campaign

ACCORDING to leaders in the Democratic Party the Roosevelt managers are planning to elect their nominee this year without the vote of New York. The only time this feat was accomplished was in 1916, when the exceedingly close race between Hughes and Wilson was won by the latter with a majority of twenty-three in the electoral college. What might be called the unexpected electoral votes given to the victor were: California, 13; North Dakota, 5, and Wyoming, 3. The vote of California alone, if shifted to the Republican column, would have defeated President Wilson. In that year Indiana and Illinois stayed in the Republican column.

It would appear then that if Governor Roosevelt is to win, and without New York, he must make his gains in one or all of the great industrial states of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. Except in the revolutionary year of 1912, upon the results in which no politician bases any estimate of their future votes, two of these states have been unchangeably Republican for more than half a century. Ohio went Democratic only in 1912 and in 1916. Should Roosevelt lose California, which is a reasonable expectation in view of President Hoover's position as a favorite son of that State, he could recoup his fortunes by carrying either Illinois or Indiana, provided he held the rest of the states carried by Wilson in 1916. But the margin would be uncomfortably close.

What, then, are the respective chances of the two parties in these three great industrial states? Four years ago Illinois gave to Hoover a clear majority of 432,605. That year the vote for Norman Thomas, Socialist, was negligible. If he does not poll well above 100,000 in Illinois this year I'll be greatly surprised. In 1930, James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for Senator, had a clear majority of 630,941 over Ruth Hanna McCormick and lesser candidates, thus more than reversing the Hoover majority of two years before. Later votes in primary elections emphasized this tendency. While it is true that Illinois is apt to reverse itself in nonpresidential years, the present situation calls for especial activity and intelligence on the part of the Republican managers.

Let us consider Ohio. Here again the Hoover majority in 1928 was record breaking—729,492 over all contestants. But two years later, in the senatorial election, Bulkley, Democrat, beat Cooper, Republican, by 240,595. And in the same election Governor White beat his Republican opponent by about 110,000. Bulkley is wet, White dry, but in either case the vote was against the Republican. It is obvious that Ohio is fighting ground for both parties.

If prohibition were more definitely an issue the Anti-Saloon League, powerful in that State, might carry the day, but to me it appears that issues other than "wet-dry" will be dominant.

And Indiana? Here again Mr. Hoover had in 1928 a swinging majority over all of 277,609. There has been no state election since to afford indication of any shift in public sentiment; but the congressional elections of 1930 changed the delegation in the House from ten Republicans to four.

These figures are not wholly encouraging to friends of President Hoover. It is well to remember them, however, as indicative of the battle ground of this campaign.

* * *

Multiplying indications of unwillingness on the part of the New York Democrats to nominate former Mayor Walker may lead that gentleman to wonder whether his resignation may leave him in the position occupied by Senator Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt in 1881, when in a fit of rage over an appointment made by President Garfield they resigned and turned to the New York Legislature for a vindication. The Legislature, however, was unsympathetic and after a prolonged struggle elected other senators. Conkling retired to the practice of law, and Platt became in time the unquestioned "boss" of the Republican Party in New York. At the time of his resignation he was ridiculed for having apparently played second fiddle to more pretentious Conkling. The sneering soubriquet of "Me Too Platt" was fixed upon him. But time demonstrated his possession of extraordinary qualities of political leadership—though not of statesmanship.

* * *

Discussing the tendency of political leaders to evade direct commitments on matters which are still in party controversy, with no clear majority on the one side or the other, Walter Lippmann writes:

> Once in a while, to be sure, a powerful personality like Bryan or Wilson or Alfred E. Smith will force his party to take a definite stand on a great issue even though no clear majority is as yet visible. In this manner the issue was drawn on free silver in 1896, on the League of Nations in 1920, and on prohibition in 1928.

And on all these issues the party sustained exemplary defeats. Mr. Lippmann is not happy in his citations if he is desirous of persuading politicians to stop evading issues, and to take definite stands upon them.

Books of Current Interest

Campaign Documents

Smash the Political Machine. by Harold Rowntree and Beatrice McCree. New York: Brentano's. $3.

Washington Swindle Sheet, by William P. Helm. New York: A. & C. Boni. $2.50.

IN THE heat of a political campaign, involving as it does the interests, enthusiasms, prejudices and antagonisms of vast multitudes of people, authors and speculative publishers are apt to turn out books which they think will appeal to the sentiment of the moment. Perhaps it is unreasonable to complain that books that are written with very much of the haste which characterizes a newspaper article should be given titles that sound like newspaper headlines. Two volumes entitled in this fashion are "Smash the Political Machine" and "The Washington Swindle Sheet." Neither book quite lives up to its title.

It is all very well to counsel the voters of the country to smash the political machine. All that the joint authors say in condemnation of the established political organizations will be approved by anyone with even an elementary knowledge of politics. But unhappily these authors are very vague in their suggestions as to how the smash is to be accomplished. All that they urge is the multiplication of the numbers of independent voters who will vote against the candidate of the machine. But when both established parties are operated by machine methods, what recourse is there?

Of course, as many hundreds of thousands are likely to do this year, one may vote for a third-party ticket, such as that of Mr. Norman Thomas. But unless this third-party vote is big enough to send both the old parties into the discard, it will not greatly discourage the machine builders. There is also the possibility that as soon as the virtuous third party becomes a major party it, too, will fall a prey to machine methods. Indeed, we might as well face the fact that machinery is necessary to any form of political organization. Permanent political machines are smashed only by temporary political machines, and the latter will become permanent in proportion as they are successful.

Mr. Helm's volume deals with various phases of governmental expenditures under the guise of special appropriations and expense accounts. There is questionable propriety in describing records of expenditures made wholly within the law as "a swindle sheet." So long as the law provides that representatives and senators shall be paid 40 cents a mile for their traveling expenses to and from Washington, it is not a swindle for them to take the amount thus prescribed. When the law adds to a senator's salary $125 a year for stationery, it is unreasonable to pillory as swindlers the public men who accept this appropriation.

If Mr. Helm's study of the expenditures made by investigating committees and commissions of various sorts and of those involved in the appointment of relatives of senators and representatives to public office had been accompanied with a little less indignation on his part, it might have been more convincing. For that matter, I find it difficult to at once look with contempt upon a senator who appoints his wife his private secretary, and to admire as we are consistently asked to do the earnest devotion which leads many wives to work shoulder to shoulder with their husbands in the discharge of their public duties. In brief, Mr. Helm's book contains a mass of valuable material which would have been made more useful if not decorated by quite so much righteous wrath.

W. J. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Musk-Ox

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with great interest the articles by Winnifred Macintosh Menzies appearing in the Monitor. In her article of Aug. 27, 1932, a paragraph referring to musk-ox read as follows:

> But the musk-ox does not roam so far afield and, unless transported, is found only in parts of Greenland.

I beg to bring to your notice that such a statement is entirely erroneous. Musk-ox is a native of the barren lands in the northwest territories of Canada, and is found north of 60° and its numbers increase considerably north of 65°. As far as history can tell us it has not been transplanted from another country. LUTA MUNDAY.

Saskatoon, Sask.

"Literature in Journalism"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When we left Washington for a month in this remote corner of vacationland our secretary had strict orders. A minimum of mail and no daily papers were to be forwarded. "The world is too much with us," we agreed. Here by the bank of the beautiful St. Lawrence we would forget the bustle and care of the workaday world.

There are the long, lazy, sunny days in a skiff on the broad, blue river. Drenched with mellow, golden sunshine, tempered by the breeze which plays hide and seek among a thousand islands, we row and rest, dally and dream. Then there are other days when the enchantment of velvet lawns on the shore under the maples outrivals the lure of the river.

There was only one exception to the embargo on mail and papers. We temporarily sacrificed the news pages of the Monitor along with other papers, but once a week the secretary sends us the accumulated Monitor editorial pages. A plump envelope those six pages make. They patiently wait upon our mood. Presently we browse through them.

"Literature—and from literature we do not exclude journalism—is a coöperation between writer and reader," we read. True, we reflect. "That Tak'st My Book in Hand" is the title of that editorial. We are ready to "coöperate" with its writer. We forget sunshine and shade, river and marshland. When we finish, another beckons, "Too Much to See," and another, "Charity Never Faileth," and "Found at Tell Asmar"; and on through the gamut of comment on world affairs, domestic politics, contemporary problems and rich second thoughts on what the wide world is saying and doing. Our only interruption is the wild duck flying past to his reedy home in the marsh. The minutes spin into hours.

Not only the editorials we scan, but "Watching the World Go By" with Willis Abbot, dip into the "British Onlooker's Diary," peer into the "Mirror of World Opinion" and top off the feast of substance and judgment with the frothy dessert of "The Eleven Forty-Six" and "The Pound Bunch of Violets." These and many others. "Literature in journalism?" we muse. Yes. And joy, refreshment, recreation.

Literature does not require bound covers. And if it did, the 5000-odd words of that editorial page, nearly 33,000 in six days, would make a book of more than 150 moderate size pages—a 600-page volume in a month. And what book could offer the variety and timeliness of topics, the range of intellectual interests and the wholesome outlook on life?

"Literature in journalism?" Yes—journalism at its best.

Fraser's Point, Que. G. A. H.

Militarism in Education

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As college opening time approaches we should again be reminded of the growing numbers of students who object to being drafted into the military training units maintained at many institutions, including Massachusetts State College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These students either wish to devote their time to courses that are educationally more productive or to prepare for national and international service in courses free from the obsolete theories and methods of the militarist-nationalist groups.

Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested to learn that it is both quite possible and highly important for students opposed to these onerous courses to seek exemption. Students who know how to press their pleas are being excused from this form of military conscription each year. After years of experience in aiding such students, we have prepared folders outlining the procedure to follow in refusing drill, which we shall gladly send, upon request to 387 Bible House, New York City, to any facing this problem. GEORGE A. COE, Chairman,

New York. Committee on Militarism in Education.